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Mary, Queen of Scots.

Written for THE METROPOLITAN RECORD.

BY JOHN F. DALY.

A hundred thousand echoes break the silence of the morn,
A hundred thousand voices shout, "An infant queen is born!
A scion of the Stuart race to-day to earth has come!
Let joy pervade each Scottish heart, each Scottish hearth and home."
Loud acclamations rent the air, and all the nation's worth
United on that day to bless their future sovereign's birth.
Ah! little thought they then that she whose morn had dawned so bright,
Ere many years the felon's death would meet before their sight.

Few years rolled on. In sunny France, beneath the grape vine's shade,
Sat Mary Stuart 'mongst her peers, a beauteous, queenly maid;
And who beholding her bright form and deep, rich hazel eye,
Would say that with her spirit pure the lily fair could vie.
And when within the Convent Church, amid the youthful throng,
She knelt before the Virgin's shrine at Ave Maria's song,
'Twould seem as if her deep, rich voice, so clear and bird-like blended,
Were that of a seraphic sprite who from on high descended.

Years swiftly sped. A bright day dawns—it is her bridal morn,
And nobles throng the Palace Church at call of trumpet horn:
See there, she 'fore the altar stands, arrayed in conscious pride,
While he, the hope of La Belle France, stands proudly by her side;
Beside them are the nation's worth—its best and bravest men—
Matron and maid, richly arrayed, crowd round to greet her then.
And pleasure beams from out her eyes and smiles light up her cheeks,
As to each one of the eager throng in kindly words she speaks;
And loudly thro' the arched hall in myriad echoes ring,
"Long live the newly wedded bride, the consort of our king!"

Time swiftly sped. Those joyful days too heaven-like long to last,
Are counted with the things that were, are numbered with the past.
Beside the bier of him she loved, with sorrow-clouded brow,
Sat she, the youthful, joyous queen, forlorn and wretched now.
The prayers are said; the lifeless clay with mother earth is blended,
And Mary's pallid cheeks and brow tell hopes and joys are ended.
Nor smiled she more—nor e'er again will she the gay court tread,
And wept she often by the tomb of her loved husband dead.

Time swiftly sped. Another ship glides slowly thro' the seas,
And listless hangs her snow-white sails impatient for the breeze;
Before her lies the Scottish shore, behind the land of France,
While following fast the setting sun the shades of eve advance:
From out the clouds the pale moon peeps and lightens up the scene,
And decks each silver-crested wave in robes of glittering sheen.
Upon the vessel Mary stands and gazes on the shore,
Where she had passed her happiest days, bright days she'd ne'er see more.
From out her eyes the tear drops rushed, and coursed they down her cheek,
The look of anguish which she wore told more than tongue could speak:
And thus she gazed, and thus she wept, while swiftly long hours fly,
Till cloudlets dimmed the moon's bright disc, as sorrows dimmed her eye.

Again times changed. A prison drear, and waters stretched between,
Keep from the land and friends she loved the sorrowing widowed Queen;
No gentle hand, no kindly voice, the gloomy silence breaks—
But hark! a sound strikes on her ear at which her faint heart quakes.
Even now within her gloomy cell a band of ruffians stand,
While one, the leader of the troop, holds in his blood-stained hand
A parchment sheet, which Mary takes and reads with tearless eye,
Then answers, "Ne'er I'll do the deed, far sooner would I die."
But what could feeble woman do without a friend to guide:
She signed her name, a Queen no more, she stood erect in pride.

Again times change, and with them comes the saddest scene and last—
The faithful few who true remained from out her cell had passed;
And minions of a dastard queen† lead to the block alone
A female clad in sable robes—her bright eyes faintly shone—
She placed her neck upon the block, the quivering blow descended,
And in one moment hopes and fears, and life itself, were ended.
A tremor shook her headless trunk, her pure soul heavenward fled,
And friends who'd ever faithful been crowd round their idol dead.

HALIFAX, N. S., *October*, 1859.

* Elizabeth of England.

THE VENDETTA.

A CORSICAN STORY.

[Translated from the French of the Countess de la Rochere, for THE METROPOLITAN RECORD.]

CHAPTER XIII.

THE WARDROBE IN THE TOWER.

One evening, after an irritating scene between aunt and nephew, Tebaldo, in a bitter mood, sought his chamber, agitated and irresolute. He sat down beside the table, and leaning his head on his hands, endeavored to collect his thoughts and calm his agitation, for his mind was in such a tumult that he could not decide whether he or Annunciata best understood the laws of true honor. When he lifted his bloodshot eyes and burning forehead, he saw before him the New Testament which he had given to his sister open at this passage of St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans:

"To no man rendering evil for evil, providing good things not only in the sight of God, but also in the sight of all men. If it be possible, as much as is in you, having peace with all men. Not revenging yourselves, my dearly beloved," etc.

This passage, and the manner in which it met his eye, produced a lively impression on his mind. Who but Clarita could have placed before him so opportunely the words of the apostle? Had she then read his heart? She knows what I suffer, soliloquised Tebaldo; simple as she is, she has divined my feelings; her thoughts and mine blend together. Oh, why do not the people here think like her? How can sensible, aye, and humane men, adopt the terrible prejudices of Annunciata, and deem me a coward because I refuse to steep my hands in blood? O, my dear Clarita, how I love thy gentle kindness! How grateful I am for thy affectionate solicitude!

The thought that another being shared his troubles and approved his conduct comforted Tebaldo, and as he knelt and fervently repeated his evening prayers, he renewed the resolution he had taken to remain free from the stain of human blood. He was awakened at dawn the following morning by the warbling of birds, and leaping from bed, he flung open the window and breathed with delight the fresh and exhilirating morning air. As he looked on the magnificent landscape—the woods, with their lofty trees and thick undergrowth; the park-like country around, swelling and undulating like a sea of billowy verdure; the mass of flowers, that imparted to the whole scene the character of a garden; he was wrapt in admiration. But while giving himself up to the pleasure of the scene, his attention was attracted by the appearance of two figures moving on the summit of a hill that faced the house. Arranging his telescope, Tebaldo brought it to bear upon them, and perceived distinctly a man and woman gesticulating energetically, as if engaged in an exciting discussion. They conversed together for a quarter of an hour and then separated, taking different ways. The man was soon lost in the woods, but the woman directed her course to the village, and swift as a roe ran through the narrow pathway that led to it, indifferent to the thorns and brambles that barred her passage. The morning breeze played with the *mezzaro* that floated around her form, and her dainty feet tread so lightly on the heath, that it scarcely bent beneath her weight.

"Where has Annunciata been at this hour?" thought Tebaldo, who recognized his aunt as she drew near the house. While asking himself the question, he shut the window and sat down to study, but he was soon disturbed by a loud knocking at the door, and Annunciata, with sparkling eyes, heaving bosom, and forehead streaming with perspiration, entered.

"To arms! to arms! Tebaldo the moment is come to prove yourself a man. Seize your musket, and take this pistol, which belonged to your father, and show that you can strike something else besides defenceless hares."

"Has the island been suddenly attacked by hostile forces?" demanded Tebaldo, coldly crossing his arms upon his breast; "if so, I am ready; if not, I do not comprehend you."

"Do not lose time in idle talk," cried Annunciata, in a tone of authority. "I have just met Burcica. 'Signora,' said he to me joyfully, 'I was just going to your house, for I have found a sure way of serving you: send your nephew to me instantly, unseen by any one; I will wait for him near the cascade; he will know what I want.'"

"I have nothing to do with Burcica; I want no such society; he has too much to do with my family already, when he can converse with you about matters that are distasteful to me."

"You do not know what you are saying," she retorted, shrugging her shoulders. "Learn then that Fabiano hunted all day yesterday in the woods, and that Burcica knows on good authority that he will hunt there again to-day."

"Well, what is that to me?' interrupted Tebaldo, impatiently; "I have neither the will nor the power to hinder him."

"Hear me to the end," said Annunciata; "moments are more precious than you imagine. In the mountain there is a deep grotto, where Giuseppe Fabiano—the assassin of your father remember—is accustomed to take his siesta, when passing the day in the woods. There he believes he is perfectly secure, for the entrance to the grotto, hidden by the gnarled and crooked branches of a venerable oak tree, is invisible to the eye; but Burcica, who explores every nook and corner of the woods, discovered this hiding-place, and still more, a secret path that leads to it, by means of which you could surprise him in his sleep. I will attend to everything else; but hurry and set out, Burcica awaits you; I can answer for him as I would for myself; he is devoted to you."

"Aunt," said Tebaldo, with a strong effort to express himself calmly, "I would not wish to fail in respect to my father's sister; but, in his revered name, I solemnly declare that I intend to revenge his memory only by irreproachable conduct, and I entreat you to let me live henceforth in tranquillity."

"And it is in the name of your father," exclaimed Annunciata, furious with passion, "that I solemnly declare I would rather see you dead than dishonored; and I will pursue you with my reproaches until you show that you possess the courage of a Loncini."

"In that case, either you or I leave this house," exclaimed Tebaldo, thoroughly exasperated.

"You are master," replied Annunciata, calmly; but before driving me from the home of my forefathers that I have preserved intact for you, follow me to the turret, of which I alone possess the key."

"Excuse the unkindness of my words," cried Tebaldo, ashamed of having given way to his feelings, as he saw a tear trembling; "they did not come from my heart."

She appeared not to hear his remark, but merely said, in a grave, sad tone, "Come, Tebaldo."

In silence they ascended the narrow, winding stairs that led to the tower, and Annunciata, unlocking an old worm-eaten door, admitted him into a circular apartment, dimly lighted by a solitary window. The room was bare and impoverished, but in the frescoed walls were driven at regular intervals wooden pegs on which hung different articles of clothing covered with dust and cobwebs.

"Nephew," she said, in a solemn tone, pointing to the nearest, "do you see that cloak on which the blood-stains are yet visible after the lapse of centuries? That belonged to Pepe Loncini, whose *mucchio* you have often seen; he was the first of our family who fell by the hands of a Fabiano, for what cause we know not, and he was avenged by Paolo Loncini, his nephew, Pepe leaving only a daughter, whom Paola afterwards married. The shirt and vest that comes next belonged to the son of Paolo, treacherously murdered by Luigi Fabiano, and revenged by the oldest son of our house. Next come the clothes of three of our grand uncles, killed in that famous fight where the Fabianos lost five of their best and bravest men; but they were avenged on the battle-field, and avenged in advance, but the assassination of my grandfather was still more gloriously avenged by his two sons, Alfonso and Tiburcio. But stay; do you recognize these gray pantaloons and this green overcoat, on which the marks of blood stand out so visibly? It is your father's blood, Tebaldo, the only one of the family that is unavenged."

"Oh! my father, my dear father," exclaimed Tebaldo, moved to tears at the sight of these well-remembered garments.

"Your tears cannot efface that stain," said Annunciata, observing his emotion with savage joy; "blood alone can wash out blood."

Tebaldo did not hear her; for, kneeling before these lugubrious relics, he saw again his father as he appeared on the fatal day that terminated his existence, first strong and full of life, then pale and inanimate, extended on the earth, his life blood trickling slowly down and leaving its ensanguined hue upon the verdant sod. Thus he remained for several minutes, forgetting the world and all pertaining to it; then a burning hand was laid upon his shoulder. Looking up, he saw Annunciata standing before him; her arms were folded, her veil thrown back, and her masculine, energetic countenance and imposing figure were so like his father that he was startled by the resemblance.

"The honor of our family is in your hands," she said, so solemnly that he shuddered; "Burcica waits for you," she continued. "Will you not join him, Tebaldo?" For one moment he hesitated; then, in a

voice barely audible, he murmured, "No."

"No!" she repeated, in a threatening tone. "No! did you say?" and her majestic form dilated, and her eyes shone with a demoniac light. "Then listen to me," she cried, in an irrepressible outburst of indignation, "Tebaldo Loncini you are a coward."

As she spoke she, with a dexterous motion, pushed him outside the door and precipitately fastened herself in.

"Woe to you, Annunciata, for the insult you have flung in my face," he cried, shaking the door in a transport of fury, for his blood was up, and all the wild passions of his race were thoroughly aroused.

Leaning with all her weight against the door, Annunciata listened to her nephew's ebullition of indignant wrath, fearing that each blow would force it open or shiver the crazy old door to pieces, but at last she had the satisfaction of hearing his retreating footsteps, and she breathed more freely. Bending her ear to the key-hole, she heard Tebaldo enter his chamber and leave it immediately, then changing her position she ran to the window and saw him, with his musket over his shoulder, direct his steps to the wood.

Then her proud heart bounded with anticipated pleasure; her eyes, sparkling with delight, followed him until he took the direct road to Burcica. Once sure of that, she uttered an exclamation of triumphant joy, and rapidly descended.

In the hope that her enterprise would succeed, Annunciata had formed a plan in advance, by which suspicion should be averted from her nephew, and, if necessary, an alibi established. One servant was sent for medicine to the druggist's, another was despatched in all haste for a physician that Annunciata well knew was too ill to leave home, to attend Tebaldo; and, thanks to these stratagems, the report of his illness was spread all over by the people. Clarita heard it on her way from church. She hurried homewards and sought her brother's chamber, but Annunciata stopped her on the threshold.

"May I not see him, aunt?" she asked.

"Not now, Clarita, he is sleeping; after a little while; wait—we shall see."

"At least, aunt, tell me if he is in danger."

"No, I hope not," stammered Annunciata, embarrassed by these simple words. "Go to your grandmother, my dear. I will call you as soon as I can."

"I hope that will be very soon," she said, obeying her reluctantly.

Once alone, Annunciata felt an involuntary sadness steal over her. Whilst taking precautions to ward off suspicion from her nephew, she was flushed with the joy of expected triumph; but now reflection came, and with reflection a vague and undefined feeling of terror. The beautiful daughter of the Loncinis was proud, haughty, and vindictive, but yet she loved her own with passionate tenderness. Had she been brought up under different auspices, and educated in Christian principles, she would have been a superior woman—perhaps a saint—for she possessed noble, generous qualities, but prejudice and ignorance turned even these to bad account—enlisted them on the side of her passions. She loved Tebaldo with a truly maternal love, but as she had told him frankly, she would rather see him dead than dishonored. This sentiment would have been sublime, if what Annunciata called honor had not been the distorted shadow of that virtue. Had the phrase been inspired by solid piety, it would have recalled the noble words of Queen Blanche to her sainted son. Dictated by barbarous prejudice, it was only the lofty expression of a ferocious hatred.

Annunciata never doubted that Tebaldo was in pursuit of the assassin of his father; but as the day advanced without seeing him return, she felt less sure of the success of the enterprise. Guiseppe, the only one of the Fabianos who lived in the village, and the one that Annunciata detested most, was both wily and courageous.

"Who knows," she asked herself, "if Burcica has taken his measures wisely? And supposing that he has, who can answer for unforeseen mishaps? And Tebaldo is the last scion of the Loncinis—the sole hope of the family. Then it seemed to her that she had exposed him rashly, and bitter thoughts tortured her trembling breast. "Oh, that I were a man!" she cried, "that I might accompany him and defend him at the peril of my life."

Unable any longer to bear the weight of sorrow alone, she called her niece, who hastened at the first sound of her voice, anxious to see her brother.

"Where is Tebaldo? Has he gone out?" said Clarita, when she entered the apartment and saw him not.

"Listen," replied Annunciata, impressing a burning kiss on her forehead. "Your brother is not ill, and has not been; but nevertheless, he is in great danger, for he is in the woods, on the track of Fabiano. Do you understand?"

"Heavens! what do you say?" cried Clarita, shuddering. "My brother! Oh, no, it is impossible."

"Silence," said Annunciata; "every one believes he is ill, and it is necessary for his safety that they should think so. Go you and pray; the Virgin will hear you, my child."

"Let us pray together, aunt; for Christ has said, 'When two or three are gathered together in my name, there will I be in the midst of them."

Both knelt before the statue of the Virgin that occupied a niche in the apartment. Clarita, raising to heaven her eyes bathed with tears, prayed from the depth of her heart:

"You will not abandon us, Mother of the Orphans, and Comfortress of the Afflicted; keep my dear brother from offending the Lord by steeping his hands in the blood of a fellow-creature; save him from the arm of the assassin, and oh! have pity on me, Divine Virgin, for I have neither father nor mother, and Tebaldo is all that remains to me on earth."

As she prayed, her tears became less bitter, and it seemed to her that Mary extended her protection from heaven like a shield over her beloved brother.

But, in a different spirit, Annunciata prayed:

"Lord, may his arm be more rapid than the lightning, and more terrible than the thunder! May he overthrow his enemies and crush them under his feet, and grind them to powder; and may our name become famous henceforth for ever."

And this prayer brought no comfort to her heart, for God rejects the prayers of the uncharitable. Miserable and hopeless she rose from her knees and paced up and down the apartment, watching Clarita, with a feeling of jealous impatience, still prostrate in earnest prayer, her countenance expressing only gentle sadness, mingled with confidence and resignation. "She is happy; would that I were like her," she thought. Then, perceiving the telescope Tebaldo had left on the table, she seized it, ascended to the tower, and gazed around. In vain did she look, listen, and look again; the sun shone as if 'twere midsummer, and the monotonous chant of the grasshopper alone broke the silence of the forest.

At last this terrible day drew to a close; the sun disappeared slowly behind the mountains, leaving on the horizon those gilded clouds that presage a serene morrow. Gradually the moon ascended, pouring her softened radiance over grass and tree, and even penetrating the depths of the forest. All nature was silent; the leaves were still, the birds slept upon the branches, but there was no sign of Tebaldo. Then Annunciata's proud heart gave way, her strength of mind deserted her, and the naturally fearless woman shook with terror. "Holy Virgin," she exclaimed, "if he returns safe and sound I will make a pilgrimage barefoot to *Notre Dame de Bastelica!*"

Unable any longer to bear suspense, she called Clarita, and, accompanied by her, set out in search of her nephew. But scarcely had they taken a few steps outside the enclosure than they met Tebaldo, breathless, exhausted, scarcely able to walk; his dress covered with dust, his hair in disorder, and his left hand bound up in a bloody handkerchief.

"Mon Dieu! what has happened to you?" exclaimed Clarita.

"Nothing very unfortunate," he replied, in a feeble voice; "but I think I have got the fever."

Annunciata grasped his hand—it was burning.

"Come in and lie down, nephew," she said, afraid to ask a single question, though she longed to know what had occurred. And the three returned to the house unobserved.

CHAPTER XIV.

MAGNANIMITY.

That morning, when Tebaldo left the house, exasperated by the outrage he had received from Annunciata, he had no other aim than to breathe the free air and calm, if possible, the tumult of his soul. Mechanically and through habit, he had taken his musket and followed the bye-path that led to the cemetery of his people, and he had scarcely walked a hundred steps when the remembrance of his violence filled him with confusion.

"Will I always be this slave of my passions?" thought he. "How could I behave in such a manner to a woman more ignorant than guilty—one who loves me devotedly—and, above all, to my father's sister, to whom I owe respect and attention? When will I be master of myself? But oh! what a terrible trial you have destined for me, my God! Happy were the martyrs! their blood flowed from every limb torn by the claws or crushed under the teeth of wild animals; but, at least, no one could suspect them of wanting courage. And I—miserable that I am—my own aunt accuses me of cowardice, and I cannot free myself from the degrading suspicion without being false to my religious convictions. Oh! that it were granted me to die gloriously for my faith—or, at least, to struggle hand to hand and foot to foot with the assassins of my family—neither their skill nor their numbers could terrify me—but to hear myself called a coward, and act as if I deserved the name, oh, it is a punishment beyond my strength, if you, All-powerful do not help me to bear it! Supported by you, I can say: Let me live dishonored in the eyes of my countrymen, if it must be so, but blameless before thee!"

Long did he wander, he knew not whither, mid rocks and brambles, but at last feeling fatigued, he rested beneath the shelter of an arbutus tree. At the same moment the report of a musket was heard; several small shot pierced Tebaldo's clothing, and one of them struck his left hand. Like an animal infuriated by the sight of his own blood, and without reflecting that so slight a charge could not have been designed for him, he rushed with all speed towards the imprudent hunter, whom he recognized in a moment. It was Giuseppe Fabiano, whose wild and gloomy face, as it had appeared to him in the court, was deeply impressed on his memory. At the unexpected appearance of Tebaldo, he threw away his empty musket and seized the pistol which he always carried at his girdle; but whether surprise and alarm interfered with his aim, or whether the bound of his adversary deranged his calculations, it is difficult to say, but the ball buried itself in the trunk of a tree, and Fabiano, thus delivered up defenceless to the fury of his enemy, sought safety in flight. Scarcely, however, had he proceeded a few steps when his foot became entangled in the briars; he fell amid the prickly shrubs, and before he could extricate himself Tebaldo had overtaken him.

Then a violent temptation, such as God alone could have given grace to resist, assailed him; he saw stretched at his feet the enemy of his family—the murderer of his father—the man who had attempted his own life—if he killed him now would it not be in self-defence? By a movement sudden as thought, he took aim—but by another, still more rapid, he threw away, as unworthy of him, vengeance that appeared to him an assassination, and hurrying from the spot, sought to escape this new temptation, Without aim or object, he walked on until exhausted nature demanded some repose. His heart beat violently, his brain reeled, his memory was confused—one thing only could he recollect, that he had been on the point of killing an unarmed and defenceless man, and he thanked God that he had been preserved from that crime.

Night came on before he found the right path to the village, and only with great difficulty did he succeed in reaching his own home. He suffered alternately from burning fever and icy chills, and was about giving up the unequal struggle when he met his aunt and sister.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

THE HEROIC WIFE.

A TALE OF THE REIGN OF TERROR.

When the revolutionary tribunals were established in 1793, Monsieur Duportail's name was one of the first which figured on the list of those suspected who were to undergo trial, if the formula gone through on such occasions could be called such, and which so quickly sent its victims from the Conciergerie to the scaffold. M. Duportail had many titles to proscription, among which might be numbered his being steward to the royal farms, and an upright honest man. He had been married about three years to a lady he had brought from Martinique, by whom he had two children. Mutual affection, and all the happiness that wealth can bestow, centered in his household when the Reign of Terror commenced.

Having fortunately received intimation of the threatened danger, he quitted his dwelling a few hours previous to the arrival of the revolutionary emissaries, and secreted himself in the house of an old domestic in the faubourgs. The same evening his wife joined him. In expectation of such an event, she had, a few days previously, collected what money and valuables were in her possession, regulated the affairs most pressing, and prepared everything which she deemed necessary for a sudden departure.

"We must instantly leave Paris," said she; "a carriage containing the children waits for us; and if we reach Bourdeaux, we can easily conceal ourselves in my father's house until an opportunity offers for embarking for Martinique."

M. Duportail, unable to comprehend the extreme peril of his situation, endeavored to dissuade her from her resolution; and it was only when she implored him for their children's sake to flee that he at length consented to leave Paris the next day.

During the evening the old servant, having gone out to reconnoitre, returned with the startling intelligence that every conveyance was strictly searched at the barriers, and that many persons endeavoring to escape had been arrested. The good fortune of his wife in procuring two passports did not tranquillize him; and aware of the surveillance which existed in every town through which they would have to pass, he determined on pursuing another course, which would at least save her the misery of being a witness of his arrest.

The next day he met the carriage at the appointed hour, and after some persuasions, prevailed on Madame Duportail to leave Paris accompanied only by her children, promising that he would immediately quit the city on foot, and disguised. Once safe outside the barriers, he hoped he might be able to procure horses, and rejoin her at Bourdeaux, or possibly on the road.

As was expected, on reaching the barrier the coach was stopped, and at either side appeared a sinister countenance, surmounted by the red cap.

"It is a woman," exclaimed one.

"Who are you?" demanded the other.

Madame Duportail tendered her passport, nd after a short scrutiny, the order was iven to proceed. With a lightened heart he continued her route, each moment hop- ng to be overtaken by her husband; but in ain were her expectations. Hour after our passed in feverish anxiety, her only olace being the caresses of her children. n arriving at Tours there was no intelli- ence of him; the same disappointment vaited her at every town through which he passed. On reaching Bourdeaux, she nmediately drove to her father's resi- ence.

"My husband!" was all she could utter, rowing herself into her parent's arms.

"Your husband! Unhappy child, you re not then aware of his arrest?"

"Arrested! Where—when?"

"At Paris, on the 9th of October."

It was the very day of her departure. hough stunned by the intelligence, she uickly recovered herself.

"Tell me all. He is arrested, but he is ill living?"

He is; but every day these monsters dge, condemn, and—

"Leave the horses to the carriage," ex- aimed the young wife; "or rather get esh ones. I shall instantly return to aris. I must save him—I shall save im!"

All remonstrance was unheeded, nor ould she even allow her father to run any sk by accompanying her. The only de- y to which she consented was while he ent to procure a letter from an old ac- uaintance to a member of the Convention, ho, besides having some influence him- lf, happened to be the confidant of Dan- n, the then minister of justice. Leaving e children with her father, she retraced r route, and, nearly exhausted, arrived in aris eight days after M. Duportail's ar- st. Without loss of time, she sought e deputy for whom the letter was direct- , but on inquiry, was told by an old por- ess at the lodge that he was from home.

"I shall wait for him," said Madame Du- rtail.

"As you please," replied the old woman; but where will you stay?"

"I shall remain here," replied Madame, rrified by the insolent tone of the speaker.

"In the rain? You must be an aristo- at then, for they are capable of anything. ur deputies have enough to do, I warrant; r they are beset from morning till night ith petitions."

With a malicious glance she passed into e lodge.

Thus left to herself the young wife could t avoid reflecting upon the situation in hich she was placed; and though, under her circumstances, she would have shrunk the idea of visiting a man unknown to r, she was too much absorbed with the ought of her husband's peril to heed it that moment. A glance at her travel- ained dress, and a fear that her appear- ce in such a plight would have an unfa- rable effect on the mind of her protector, ade her hesitate as to whether she should main; but no time was allowed for con- deration, for at that moment a gentleman, essed in ball costume, carrying some pa- rs in his hand, descended into the court.

"Here is the deputy, young lady. I find at I was mistaken in saying that he had ne out," exclaimed the portress, chuck- ng as she emerged from the lodge, yet lf afraid that her falsehood might get her trouble.

Madame Duportail presented the letter the stranger, who, glancing at the writ- g, and then at his visitor, requested her, ith an air of constraint to come into the ouse. On opening the letter, and perus- g it rapidly, "I am going to the Conven- on," said he "and have no time to lose; his letter tells me who you are, and is fficient to make me do all in my power r your husband. Oblige me by coming p stairs."

He led the way into an elegantly fur- ished apartment, the furniture of which ore evident traces of the Revolution. The ictures were surmounted by armorial bearings, some of the subjects being devo- tional, while others represented battle scenes, in which the members of the royal family were conspicuous. The room evinced all the luxury of a noble mansion of the old regime.

Having handed his visitor to a chair, the deputy seated himself before a table cov- ered with papers and pamphlets.

"Madame, I fear that citizen Danton is at present in the country, but I shall give you a letter which must be delivered to him by yourself on his return."

"Will his stay be long, Monsieur?"

"A few days."

"But, Monsieur"— "The scaffold will not wait his return," she would have said, but her voice failed, and she burst into tears.

"He may perhaps be here to-morrow," said the deputy, as he commenced writing.

Her eyes followed the pen in its move- ments, and with difficulty she restrained herself from sobbing aloud.

"There," added the deputy, as he folded the letter, "I am confident my friend will be satisfied that I have done all in my pow- er, as he demanded. I am happy in having rendered you this little service," continued he, as he rose and politely presented the letter.

Madame Duportail had also arisen. "Do you think, monsieur, that Citizen Danton will take pity on me?" she asked, in an al- most inarticulate voice.

The deputy regarded her for a moment silently, and with a scarce perceptible smile, replied, "I have no doubt of it." He made a few steps towards the door, but re- turning, added, "Be sure to deliver the let- ter yourself."

They descended the stairs, and the dep- uty, making a profound salute, rapidly trav- ersed the courtyard. Madame Duportail followed more slowly. It was only then that she was struck by the peculiarity of the look which accompanied the injunction to deliver the letter in person, and she felt some misgivings as the idea arose in her mind that there was a mystery linked with it which she could not fathom. While walking along the street, her attention was excited by a stentorian voice exclaiming:

"A list of the execrable conspirators who have been condemned by national jus- tice to suffer to-morrow morning."

She shuddered as she tendered a piece of money to the man, who, handing her one of the papers, continued his route, uttering his funeral cry. With a palpitating heart she glanced over the list, which contained the names, ages, and rank of the victims whose doom had been pronounced; but her husband was not among the number.

"He still lives," was the wife's silent ejaculation. But who could speak for the morrow? The remainder of the day was passed in gleaning information respecting the prisoners. Her husband, she learned, was incarcerated in the Oratoire.

The next morning she went to Danton's house. The citizen minister still slept. On her return some hours after, she was told that he had left town.

"Where has he gone?"

"To Auteuil," was the reply of the do- mestic, in a tone of impertinent familiar- ity.

This suspense was dreadful; but her hopes again rose when, on consulting the public lists, her husband's name did not appear. The following day, changing her dress so as not to be recognized by the val- ets, she inquired for Danton. The minis- ter was in his office, but could not be dis- turbed. Entering a cabaret at the opposite side of the street, from whence the house was observable, she called for some wine. The woman of the shop, interested by her youth and beauty, and rightly guessing that some other motive than that of drink- ing wine induced her to remain so long, strove by her attention to lessen the young wife's grief. The evening fell, and thank- ing the woman for her kindness, Madame Duportail, with the energy of despair, boldly entered the minister's hotel. On the domestic's endeavoring to prevent her going beyond the courtyard, she showed the letter, mentioning its being from Citizen R——, and the necessity of its immediate delivery. The deputy's name acted like a talisman, and she ascended the grand stair- case. Servants were hurrying to and fro, and in the confusion she reached the door of one of the upper apartments, from whence the sound of boisterous mirth proceeded. She was here accosted by a domestic, who inquired her business. Without making a reply, she endeavored to pass him, in which she partly succeeded, but recoiled with ter- ror at finding herself in a brilliantly light- ed apartment, where a number of men were seated around a supper-table. The noise occasioned by her entry attracted the at- tention of a man with square high shoul- ders, his hair in disorder, and wearing a ribbon at the breast of his coat, who angri- ly demanded the cause.

"Citizen minister, it is a woman."

"Ah, she wishes to see me, I suppose. We must attend to the ladies," added he, coming forward and endeavoring to assume an air of politeness.

Madame Duportail lowered her eyes as she presented the letter, which Danton opened and perused.

"Madame Duportail, my colleague has already spoken of you; we must look after this affair."

"You know, Monsieur, how pressing it is."

"Yes, yes; I know all about it," replied Danton, as he rudely gazed at her.

"Monsieur, one line from your pen—"

Assuredly; we shall see; but I cannot allow so pretty a woman to depart so soon. I have a few friends with me, but there need be no ceremony. Favor us with your company. Come."

A dizziness seized her as she entered the room, on perceiving that the eyes of the guests were directed towards her. "I pre- sent you, Madame, to the friends of whom I have spoken. They will be delighted, I am sure, at seeing you among them," said Danton, as he handed a chair, which she, however, removed some distance from the table.

"Will you not, then, honor us by taking supper?"

Madame refused by a gesture. For a time her presence seemed to throw a con- straint over some, while others continued their conversation, glancing at her with looks of impertinent curiosity. Danton alone addressed her, endeavoring from time to time to persuade her to join them at ta- ble. During supper he drank deeply, and now and then joined the conversation which was passing around him, his stentorian voice, when he spoke, drowning all others. A discussion at length arose, which was put an end to by Danton's health being pro- posed and drank.

"To the Republic!" shouted a voice at the lower end of the table. The glasses were immediately filled, while the eyes of all were turned towards Madame Dupor- tail.

"This time, I am sure, you will not re- fuse to join in the pledge with these brave gentlemen; the wine is of the mildest de- scription."

"I suspect," said one of the guests, "that it is not the wine she fears, but the pledge the toast carries."

"I'll wager that she does not voluntarily drink to the nation," remarked another.

"Confound this hesitation," exclaimed Danton, impatiently. "Prove that you are a good patriot, and worthy to figure at ta- ble with the principal members of the Con- vention."

Madame Duportail's agitation was exces- sive, but a sense of danger recalled her presence of mind, and taking the proffered glass from Danton, she replied, "I shall drink to the nation with pleasure." On her pledging the toast, the plaudits of all were vociferous.

"We want nothing but music to com- plete our enjoyment," said a young man, addressing Danton.

"True, very true; I love music passion- ately, though I do not understand three notes. One would imagine that with such a voice, I should sing well; but in my younger days

'The woods with echoes rang,
From the tone in which I sang.'

While all laughed at the quotation, he leant gallantly toward Madame Duportail. "With such a charming countenance, you must have a divine voice. Do you sing?" A reluctant affirmative escaped her lips. "You will sing, then? added he; but we must procure a harp."

Madame Duportail, pale and indignant, with the sensitive feelings of a woman, though she felt that the life of her hus- band might perhaps depend upon her ac- quiescence, endeavored, when the harp was brought, to excuse herself; but those by whom she was surrounded seemed to take a fiendish pleasure in the misery they were inflicting.

"Will you refuse me, then?" said Dan- ton, half aloud. "Take care, madame; re- collect it is the first favor I have asked."

Having sat down before the harp, with a trembling hand she played a prelude, and sang with tolerable composure, one of the favorite songs of that period, which Dan- ton applauded with ecstacy, and obliged her to repeat. The effects of the wine be- came every moment more perceptible on all. Several coarse jests were hazarded, and at length became of such a nature that she arose, under pretext of requiring air. "Very well," said Danton, in a brusque manner, and without leaving his chair, "you can wait for me in the neighboring apartment."

She was conducted by a valet along a cor- ridor into a room, the walls of which were hung with costly pictures. In the centre, strewed with papers and writing materials, was a table, from which, in all likelihood, had emanated those fearful warrants of death which had made so many hearts desolate. Such was the involuntary thought of Ma- dame Duportail; and as the idea smote on her heart that her husband's condemnation might at that moment be lying before her, she was seized with a vague feeling of ter- ror, and sank powerless on a chair. The sound of boisterous mirth caused her fre- quently to start, and her apprehensions were further increased by perceiving that the candle was nearly exhausted. She had been nearly two hours alone when a do- mestic entered, bearing a lighted candle in each hand. "When shall I be able to see the minister?" she asked in an agitated voice.

"He is coming," replied the man, as he deposited the candles on the table and re- tired. At the same moment a door at the opposite side of the apartment opened with a shock, and before the young woman ut- tered the cry which rose involuntarily to her lips, she recognized Danton, who, stag- gering into the room, threw himself upon a chair. He was without his cravat, and the frills of his shirt were disordered and stained with wine. On perceiving his visi- tor, his inflamed countenance assumed a maudlin expression as he exclaimed, "Ah, is it you, citoyenne?"

The injunction of the deputy, when giv- ing the letter, flashed vividly across her memory.

"I shall surely die of apoplexy!" mut- tered the minister in a maudlin voice; that is if they give me time. These suppers are very pleasant, but—the morning."

Madame Duportail's terror changed to agony at the thought that he might be too inebriated to write, and hastily approach- ing him she exclaimed, "Citizen minister, you surely have not forgotten the promise you gave me?"

"Ha! what do you say?"

"The letter you are to write—the grace you would accord me at the recommenda- tion of Citizen R——; the life—the life of my husband!"

"Well, it is but necessary to erase his name from the list—that is to say, to re- move it from the bundle."

"What bundle?" exclaimed the wife, with feverish anxiety: "where is it?"

"Give me air. I am stifled!"

Not daring to go within reach of the drunken monster, she ran and opened the window.

"That Robespierre is a scoundrel—he never drinks unless it be blood! Baptiste, undress me."

"Monsieur—Monsieur!" interrupted the young woman, "where is this bundle—this list? Give it me."

Danton turned with impatience to the other side and growled, "Call Fauquier; he knows where it is: or take it yourself," added he, pointing to an escritoir, the nests of which were filled with papers.

Following his directions, she quickly stood on a chair and commenced her researches. "Carton A?" asked she, in a voice trembling with anxiety, taking down a lettered bundle.

"I ask pardon, my dear, for my gaiety. I feel obliged to R—— for having sent you. Do let me hear another chanson; you sing so divinely."

For a moment she remained silent; but perceiving that he was again falling into a lethargy, she once more broke silence—"Carton B?"

"What's his name?"

"Duportail."

"Deportail! — Carton A! — Carton B! Seek then in D. How stupid you are, my dear? You amuse me with your Carton A," added he, giving way to a burst of laughter, as he sank back in his chair.

Without loss of time she took the bundle of warrants marked D, and opening the string, hastily perused the name written on the back of each. Her husband's was the third; the warrant bore the minister's signature, and his execution was to have taken place the following morning. Securing the paper with an inward thanksgiving, she moved forward to thank Danton; but seeing that his eyes were closed, noiselessly glided towards the door and disappeared.

The next morning, with the warrant in her possession, she found little difficulty in getting Duportail's name erased from the jailor's book, and she and her husband were soon on their route to Bourdeaux, where, reunited to their family, they sailed for Martinique. At the Restoration they returned to France; where the Heroic Wife and her husband lived for many years after.

Singular Ingenuity of Bolton.—Mr. Bolton visited France on a certain occasion for the purpose of attending a mechanics' Fair which was to take place, at which he begged to be allowed to exhibit a needle of his own making. It was submitted to the judges whose duty it was to examine the articles for competition. They pronounced it, although well-shaped and finely polished, nothing but a "common needle, and not worthy of appearing among the splendid inventions which graced the Fair."

"Gentlemen," said Mr. Bolton, "my needle is well worthy of appearance among your promised novelties. Only allow it to be exhibited with them now, and I will afterwards show you the reason for this request."

An unwilling assent to the request was finally obtained; but when the Fair closed and the prizes were to be awarded, the arbitrators triumphantly asked, "Where is Mr. Bolton's needle, and where are these admirable qualities, which we have all failed to discover?" Thereupon Mr. Bolton again presented it for their inspection, together with a magnifying glass, and begged them to say whether they observed any roughness or want of finish in any portion of it. They returned it, saying, "Far from it; its sole merit seems to be in its exquisite polish." "Behold, then," said this ingenious man, "its undiscoverable merit; and while I prove to you that I have made no vain boast of its claims to your attention, you may learn, perhaps, not to judge so rashly from an external inspection." He then unscrewed the needle; then another appeared of excellent workmanship, and, to the astonished eyes of the Frenchmen, about half a dozen beautiful needles were thus enclosed, neatly and curiously packed within each other!—a marvel of art indeed. It was now Mr. Bolton's turn to receive the meed of praise due to his ingenuity, and he carried off the prize which his delicate workmanship so justly deserved.

A COLUMN FOR BOYS.

ROBERT FULTON.

Robert Fulton was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania; his parents were poor Irish emigrants, burdened with a numerous family. He was only three years old when he lost his father, and at the age of fifteen he could only read and write imperfectly. Being naturally of an active mind, and inspired by the very genius of industry, he resolved, notwithstanding his total destitution, to obtain that knowledge the want of which he had so severely felt. He therefore came to Philadelphia, and there, although he was exposed to the utmost poverty, he succeeded in obtaining instruction in drawing, painting and mechanics.

He went from house to house, from street to street, selling landscapes or taking likenesses, which brought him a trifling maintenance.

He was not actuated by selfish motives only; he was a devoted son, and toiled cheerfully for his mother, whom he supported amidst many difficulties from the scanty profits of a little farm which he rented. After several years of self-denial and economy, he contrived to save a sum sufficient to purchase this small piece of ground. Having secured the possession of it to his mother, and placed her in comparative comfort, he went to England and studied under Benjamin West, the celebrated historical painter, and his own countryman, by whom he was kindly received, and under whom he made rapid progress. But Fulton was, as it were, irresistibly impelled to turn to mechanics. In 1793 he laid before the English Government a project for the improvement of canals, in which inclined planes were to be substituted for locks, whereby boats on wheels might ascend and descend.

He also submitted some plans for the construction of roads, of aqueducts, and metal bridges, but he could get neither the Government nor any private company to decide in carrying them into execution. He likewise devised a sort of plough, for hollowing out canals, a marble-cutting and polishing mill, and a rope-twisting machine; but the only notice taken of him in England was the granting of three or four patents, and some letters of thanks from a few learned societies.

Depressed by these disappointments, Fulton went to France, where he was received with generous hospitality by Joel Barlow, the Plenipotentiary from the United States to that country. The closest friendship was formed between the patron and his protege. During the seven years which Fulton passed with his friend, he gave himself up with ardor to the study of French, Italian and German; made great progress in mathematics, natural philosophy, chemistry and perspective, and wrote several unpublished treatises. About 1797 he proposed for the adoption of France a method of propelling boats under water, to be used in war. No result was derived from this project, and he directed his attion, very fortunately, to the planning of a vessel to move by paddles—that is, a steam vessel. It is generally supposed that Fulton received his idea of a steam vessel from a boat he had seen in Scotland. Whether this was actually the case or not, he had great difficulty in bringing the invention into practical form. The first steamboat he made was a small vessel, which he tried on the Seine at Paris. This boat broke in the middle, but, nothing daunted, he built a second boat, which was tried with great success at the close of 1803. About this period Fulton was again called to England; but meeting there with no more encouragement than he had in France, he left it for New York. There he laid before the authorities and citizens his inventions in the minutest details, and immediately afterwards went to work at a steamboat, which he called the Clermont. Public opinion was against Fulton, but Chancellor Livingston, unaided, generously supplied the necessary funds. The Clermont (named after Chancellor Livingston's summer residence) was tried in August, 1807, with complete success. Doubt and incredulity at last gave way to boundless admiration and enthusiasm.

The Clermont, after some improvement, went from New York to Albany in thirty-two hours and returned in thirty—a distance of 150 miles. The inhabitants of the shores of the Hudson were thrown into consternation, as well as the crews of the several vessels which happened to be on the river as the enormous machine progressed on the water. The contemporary journals state that the sailors, astonished and dismayed by the long column of smoke which rose into the air, and by the noise of the wheels, rushed down into their vessels' holds to shut out the sight of the fearful apparition. Shortly after this, the Clermont became the regular mail conveyance between New York and Albany.

Fulton now returned to his experiments in connection with submarine artillery, and blew up, by his terrible engine, an old vessel of two hundred tons. But in the midst of these partial successes, he seemed doomed to encounter disappointments. His claim to the honor of having been the first to establish steam navigation for any practicable purpose was disputed before the Legislature, and matters went so far that one of his boats was seized. These annoyances totally broke down his declining health, and he died on the 24th of January, 1815, at the age of forty-nine.

As soon as this sad event became generally known, public regret was strikingly manifested—the newspapers appeared with a black edge, the Common Council of New York and the different learned and scientific societies assembled and passed a resolution to attend the funeral and wear mourning for the deceased. The Senate decided that both houses should wear the customary badge of mourning.

Fulton was tall and well-proportioned; his features betokened an intelligent and reflecting mind, while his easy and polished manner was quite in keeping with a character which united at once great mildness with a vivacity and frankness which made him the charm of every society in which he mixed.

Filial Sensibility.—A young gentleman in the Military Academy at Paris ate nothing but soup and dry bread. The Director of the Academy, attributing this peculiarity to some whim or desire of singularity, reproved him for it, and yet the lad continued the same diet. The Director sent for him again, and informed him that such singularity was improper, and that he ought to conform to the rules of the institution. He then endeavored, but vainly, to discover the reason of this conduct; but as the youth could not be persuaded to give his motives, he finally threatened to send him back to his family. This menace had the desired effect. "Sir," said the poor boy, "in my father's house we have only brown bread, and but little of it; here I have good soup and excellent white bread, and I may fare luxuriously. But I cannot be persuaded to eat anything else, when I consider the situation in which I left my father and mother." The Director could not refrain from being affected to tears by this touching and simple tale of distress so courageously borne. "Your father," said he, "has been in the army; has he no pension?" "No," replied the youth; "for a year past he has been endeavoring to obtain one; the want of money has obliged him to give up the pursuit, and rather than contract debts at Versailles, he has chosen a life of privation in the country." "Well," returned the Director, "If the case be as you represent it, I promise to obtain for him a pension; and as your relatives are in such straitened circumstances, take these three louis for your pocket-money, and I will myself see that the first half year of the pension be sent to your father in advance." "Ah! sir," returned the lad, "as you will have the goodness to send money to my father, I beg of you to add these three shining gold pieces. Here I have every comfort that I can wish for, and they would be of material assistance to my poor father for his other children."

FACETIÆ.

The Barrister and the Witness.—At cent trial counsel had a deal of troub make a timid witness speak sufficiently to be heard by the jury. Mr. Briefless's per was consequently somewhat ruffled, after he had gone through the various s of pleading, and had coaxed, threatened even bullied witnesses, there was called the box a young ostler, who appeared plicity personified. "Now, sir," said B less, in a tone that would at any other have been denounced as vulgarly loud hope we shall have no difficulty in ma you speak out." "I hope not, zur," was s ed, or rather bellowed out, in tones whi most shook the building, and would certa have alarmed any timid or nervous "How dare you speak in that way, sir?" a Briefless. "Please, zur, I can't speak louder," replied the astonished witness, dently thinking the fault to be in his s ing too softly. "Pray, have you been d ing, this morning?" "Yes, zur," was th ply. "And what have you been drinki "Corfee, zur." "And what did you ha your coffee, sir?" "A spune, zur!" inno ly bawled the witness in his highest amid the roars of the whole court, to the discomfiture of poor Briefless.

A Youthful Stratagem.—You remind little Bob. He begged hard the other when some friends were dining with us, allowed to come in and sit at table du dessert, which I told him he might do, viding he neither talked nor annoyed p by asking for fruit. He very readily ass to this condition, which he honestly ful to the letter; at last I heard the poor f crying and sobbing most pitifully. "Wh the matter, Bob," I said; "what are you ing about?"—"Why, pa," he replied, "h am, asking for *nothing*, and getting *noth*

"I'm shore I'm grateful for sich fav said Mrs. Partington, when assured o success of her book; "I've always obse that a book sells in jest the proportion there's people to buy it; and though th mine mayn't be as brilliant as a gas me or as voluminous as the northern ligh seems to please people full as well as a of sermons or a bilious track." "Do know, grandma," queried Ike, "why book is like St. Paul's?" "I don't," said trying very hard to think. "Why," sai "it is because a great many people go bu The old lady smiled and gave Ike a penn what she fancied a new joke.

Sir William Chere had a very long and was playing at backgammon with General Brown. During this time Sir liam, who was a snuff-taker, was contin using his snuff-box, seldom making the cation of his handkerchief necessary to pace with the indulgence. Observing leaning continually over the table, and at the same time in a very bad humor the game, the General said, "Sir Wil blow your nose." "Blow it yourself," Sir William; "it's as near you as me."

A lawyer at Rome asked a priest, "W is the difference between a priest and a key?" and upon the latter giving it up lawyer replied, "the one wears the cro his breast, and the other on his back." " true," said the priest, "but can you tel the difference between a lawyer and a key?" "No, I cannot," was the reply. morecan I," said the priest.

"How old did you say your sister w "Twenty-five." "You must be mistake was under the impression she was only t ty." "She wears hoop-skirts, doesn't s "From appearances I should say she "Well, then, twenty-five springs at least passed over head."

At a representation of Mozart's Don vanni, a young coxcomb hummed so loud tain airs of the opera as to annoy all neighbors. An amateur who sat beside unable to bear it any longer, said al "What a fool!"—"Do you mean me?" sai troublesome fellow to him. "No, sir, I plain of Mario, who prevents my he you."

A lecturer, addressing a Mechanic's I tute, contended, with tiresome prolixity, "Art could not improve Nature," until e the audience, losing all patience, set the in a roar by exclaiming, "How would look without your wig?"

A shoemaker was taken up for bigamy brought before the sitting magistrate. "W wife," asked a bystander, "will he be ob to take?" Brown, always ready at a replied: "He is a cobbler, and of course stick to his *last*."

At a christening, while the minister giving a certificate, he happened to say, me see, this is the 30th." "The thirti exclaimed the indignant mother; "inde is only the eleventh!"

Why was Lord Byron a very good-temp man? Because he always kept his c (*choler*) down.

An indirect way of getting a drink of w at a boarding-house, is to ask for a third of tea.

The man who was hemmed in by a cr has had a stitch in his side ever since.

PROTEST OF THE BISHOP OF ORLEANS.

The Temporal Possessions of the Pope Necessary to his Independence.

THE FIRST NAPOLEON QUOTED IN SUPPORT OF HIS POSITION.

The Right of the Pope to his Temporal Sovereignty the most Legitimate of all Rights.

[TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH FOR THE METROPOLITAN RECORD.]

It is impossible for me to be silent and not protest, for my own part, against the outrages inflicted upon our Holy Father the Pope and the Apostolic See. I can no longer suppress the emotions excited by such a spectacle—emotions which I know and feel I only share in common with every Catholic heart. And what hearts would we have if we did not suffer, or rather if we suffered all these indignities in silence. How can we hear and see with indifference what takes place before us every day? And must we, when they have overwhelmed with sorrow the Father of the faithful—when they have shamefully coerced the august Head of the Catholic Church—when they have heaped outrages upon a benign and holy Pontiff, and consummated their odious spoliations to the detriment of the oldest and most sacred rights—must we conceal our feelings within our own bosoms, and only protest by suppressed sorrow and silent tears? And who will believe that the Catholic conscience is free in Europe, if its legitimate organs cannot proclaim aloud what justice, honor, and religion dictate? What have we seen for the last three months in Italy—ever since the peace of Villafranca—except the rise of the wicked and the defeat of the good—the triumph of the revolutionary spirit, revolt, and permanent insurrection!

And what adds bitterness to those evils, is that they have been fomented and organized by legitimate sovereigns, in opposition to every recognized international law, even in the dominions of the Pope, by the agents and commissioners of a prince—how strange and unnatural—the descendant of one of the noblest royal races in Europe, and stranger still, who calls himself a Catholic! Who will dare assert that Tuscany, Parma, and the States of the Church, have not been acted upon by pressure from without, or that the revolt of these cities, which but a year ago joyfully welcomed the Sovereign Pontiff, was effected by a spontaneous movement of the people, and not by these makers of revolutions—these irreconcileable enemies of order and public peace—from whom French soldiers not long ago delivered Rome? Is it not evident that it was the work of revolutionists? Is not this apparent to the world by its scandalous excesses, its customary scenes of disorder, its contempt for everything venerable and holy? By these revolutionary manifestations which, under the old and worn-out pretext of expressing public opinion, fling up to the surface, from the lowest social depths, the vilest and most formidable characters, have they not profaned august and holy things—insulted majesty—aye, even the majesty of the people which they have done their utmost to lower and degrade? Have they not sufficiently insulted and outraged, for no assignable reason, the gentlest and most pacific of princes—the noblest of woman—most heroic of mothers, and the best and most magnanimous of Pontiffs? Have they not endeavored to cast upon Pius IX the responsibility of the blood shed in Perugia, of which they were the guilty cause in provoking, by an obstinate revolt, a deplorable but necessary chastisement? And can I in this connection recall, without a blush, the cowardly calumnies spewed out—if I may use the expression—against the Holy Father and his devoted minister by a French men? True, before insulting Rome it had already been exercised with a contemptuous disregard of hospitality extended and received in the light and pleasant mockery of that Greece which, whatever may be said of her and against her, is not the less the only nation in Europe that raised the standard aloft against the eternal enemy of the Christian name.

What right, what principle can be invoked in favor of this spoliating and anarchical policy—of this contempt of justice—of all those shameful intrigues? They dare speak of oppression, of the wish of the people, of freedom! Oppression! Is there any that can compare to the oppression of a people domineered over by factions—who exhaust them, crush them—who ruin them—who seal their mouths, and after having gagged them, say to the world: "They are free; hear how they talk!" And they imagine they have imposed upon Europe by the great and solemn lies!

The wish of the people! This is more than a sounding phrase—it is a grand truth! But is this really what you desire? If you are sincere, if you do not act a part in the face of Europe for the profit of your ambition, tell us why you did not listen to the wish of Savoy, or rather, why you stifled it by the application of arbitrary and partial laws and the odious pressure of your dictatorship. Not that I share her wishes. No; in my opinion Savoy is not constant enough; she forgets too soon; in one day she forgot eight centuries of wisdom and glory; but nevertheless I ask, and I have a right to ask it. Let Savoy speak, that noble province, cradle of your dynasty, which would remain attached to you and proud of preserving her name, which is yours, which would sacrifice everything for you, even her dearest interests, if you would but respect her religion. Did you permit her to give free expression to her wish? Did you allow utterance to the feeling which, in her religious desolation, draws her to France? No, you will not dare to say so. Why do you not hold the same language to all, mete out the same measure, accord the same justice? Rash and impotent men, short-sighted politicians, who seem to have mistaken for grand Italian policy only that cunning science against which it is the honor of noble European diplomacy to have always protested. If it is thus the question must be solved, if we must cite established powers and legitimate sovereignties before the bar of the people, do you not feel Europe trembling beneath your feet? And will not these powerful nations upon which, in your conscienceless weakness, you desire to lean—will they not tremble too in their turn?

The wish of the public! Who cares about the wishes of Poland? What serious efforts have been made to repair the detestable injustice of the last century towards a great Catholic nation which in 1683 saved Austria, Europe, Christendom from Mussulman barbarism? Have not the Rhenish Provinces also made their wishes heard? And the wishes of thirteen millions of Christians in the East—do you think of listening to them? And has not Catholic Ireland also her wishes? An English statesman said but yesterday that England would never permit the lawful sovereigns to be restored by force to the Duchies. If Ireland had not been twenty times crushed down by force could England answer that that Catholic land would prefer to the sceptre which oppresses her the valiant sword of one of her noblest children, Catholic like herself, and crowned at this moment by the most brilliant prestige of French glory?

The wish of the people! What crimes have not been committed or covered under these words? Poor people! We know but too well how their wishes are obtained, by the audacity of the wicked and the terror of the good. Does not the attempt of the 14th of January in France show what honest men have to fear for themselves in Italy?

They speak of deliverance. If you would restore Italy to herself and her noble destiny, save her from those revolutionists, who have always ruined her prospects and added to the weight of her chains—deliver her from anarchy. If you would secure for her that independence, prosperity and glory to which her genius and fame entitle her, and all Catholic nations desire to see above all, respect the Apostolic See, which for ages has been the asylum and rampart of Italian liberties.

I believe and assert, you would have done more for the liberty of Italy if you had not been engaged in a destructive and profitless course—if instead of waging war on the Church, as you have done for years, you had sought allies in her and her Supreme Head, and not in the leaders of revolutionary hordes. There was, there is still, the future of Italian liberty. May you at last understand it! The present sovereign of France, then President elect of the French Republic, understood this when he wrote, in 1849, to the representative of the Sovereign Pontiff in France as follows: "The temporal sovereignty of the venerable Head of the Church is intimately connected with the splendor of Catholicism, as it is with the liberty and independence of Italy." And history, the interpreter of the great laws of Providence, demonstrates this. Whenever there has been a truly Italian movement, the Popes have been at the head of it. Whenever it was directed against the Popes, Italy has suffered. Each country has its peculiar destiny, and certainly yours is lofty enough to satisfy any one. Read again the *Primato* of Gioberti. Be assured of this, every other policy will be unfortunate now, as heretofore, and will bring destruction, coupled with crime and scandal. Who stayed the generous initiative policy of Pius IX.? Who, by assassinating his ministers, besieging his palaces, driving him into exile, and since then by disturbing his reign, by heaping calumnies upon him, raising his people against him, grieving his heart, wearing away his life and strength—who, I repeat, has clogged his reformatory measures, and checked the generous—perhaps too generous—expansion of his soul? What sovereign in his place, and under similar circumstances, could have done so with the necessary confidence and security?

What! it is when even liberty of action is not allowed him that people talk of imposing reforms upon him! Why not respect in him the man, the sovereign, the Pontiff. Cease to threaten him, to outrage him, to attack him; leave his people to him and leave him to them, and you will soon have no need of marking out his course. Reforms! where is the nation that has none to make? And where are the sovereigns who would like this new right, by which the sovereign, despoiled of his constitutive prerogative, is to submit to the law and the reforms of his revolted subjects, or the lessons of a foreign power? Why should the sovereignty of the Roman Pontiff be less sacred than any other?

Is it unimportant in a revolutionary epoch, like that in which we live, to give from high places an example to the people of forgetfulness of the respect due to Supreme Majesty, without which the whole framework of society would be endangered? Is there a single sovereign in Europe who could retain his throne if such principles were recognized? Is it not evident, that with such principles, the greatest powers would be shaken to their foundation, notwithstanding their armies of four hundred thousand men in times of peace?

The error of the Pope, and it is a grave one I admit, is his inability to aid his allies with the 200,000 men that the First Consul spoke of to M. Cacault, when appointing him ambassador to Rome. But the error of European sovereigns is, *not to treat him as if he had them*, and not to have for that sublime disarmed weakness the respect which the Victor of Marengo and Austerlitz would have been wiser both for himself and his to preserve to the end.

But above all, it is the attitude of England which wounds and afflicts me. Does she wish to encourage the revolution and perpetuate our embarrassment in Italy, that she may have nothing to fear from us on her own soil? However that may be, even her most faithful friends have reproached her with it, and with reason. Truly she is gentle with the strong and bold with the feeble. Witness the recent speeches of her statesmen. I am astonished that there was no feeling in their own souls to tell them that such pleasantries were ill suited to the occasion. We do not wish, but we are sometimes forced to say to them—Yes, you are a great people, but you are not a generous nation, and you forget Pius VII, who was not useless to you. When summoned by Napoleon, then all powerful, to declare war upon you, he replied that "being the common Father of all Christians, he could have no enemies among them;" and rather than yield he submitted to exile, captivity, and long martyrdom, as all the world knows.

But let us leave the narrow boundary of vulgar policy and party hatred. It is necessary to raise this question to its proper height and to weigh, with all the gravity they demand, the great Catholic interests at stake in this controversy. They speak of respecting the will of the people. Well, we, Catholics, are also a people; we are two hundred millions scattered over the face of the globe, and our dearest and most sacred interests require that the temporal power of the Pope, intimately connected as it is with the dignity, the independence and the free action of the Church, be preserved from all attacks. We will not permit, the Catholic conscience will not permit—at least without an energetic protest which God will hear, the protest of right and weakness against violence and oppression—the Pope to be interfered with, to be morally dethroned by the stigma of constraint. They say that to touch the Sovereign is not to touch the Pontiff. Undoubtedly the temporal power is not a divine institution; who is ignorant of it? But it is a providential institution; who does not know that also? Undoubtedly, for three centuries the Popes had only the independence of martyrdom; but certainly they had a right to some other species of independence, and Providence, which visibly sustained them, but which does not always make use of miracles to carry out its designs, has established the necessary independence of the church upon the basis of the most legitimate sovereignty that exists in Europe.

History proves this incontestably; all great minds have thought it, all true statesmen know it, "centuries have been spent in making it what it is, and they have been well spent," said Napoleon the First, with his superior good sense. Yes, it is necessary for the liberty of the Church and for our liberty that the Pope be *free and independent;* it is necessary that this independence be *absolute;* it is necessary that the Pope be free *and appear so;* it is necessary that he be free *within as well as without;* it is necessary for the dignity of the government of the Church and for the security of our consciences. It is necessary, in order to secure for him, in the wars that often take place between Christian nations, the neutrality that becomes the common Father of the Faithful. It is not enough that the Pope be free, but his liberty must be *evident* before the world; in the eyes of all he must *appear free*—they must know it, they believe it. On this point there must be neither doubt nor shadow of doubt. If he appeared to be, I do not say oppressed, but even subject to the yoke of any prince whatever, the Emperor of Austria for example, or the Emperor of Russia, we would be hurt by it, we would suffer; he would no longer appear to us free, and a natural distrust would weaken in many, even unconsciously to themselves, the respect and obedience which is pre-eminently due to him. In short, his action, his will, his decrees, his word, his sacred person, must be far above all influences, all interests, all passions, so that neither dissatisfied interests nor irritated passions could prevail against him with any semblance of reason.

Let all who would understand this matter probe with me this question to the bottom, and penetrate the true nature of that supernatural power personified in the Head of the Church. This power, established for the good of all, has never decreed anything which flattered the miserable interests or ignoble passions of men; it is the natural enemy of that selfishness which arrays men against each other. It is its honor, as it is its duty, not to be, nor seem to be, suspected to rise above all rival pretensions and jealous prejudices. Neither the bitter spirits that murmur against her, nor the haughty spirits that oppose her, nor the weak minds that scandalize her, nor the lofty minds that fall into error, and whom the Pope condemns; nor kings who oppress their people and whom the Pope reproves, nor people who revolt against their sovereigns and whom the Pope warns, none there must be—none on earth—who could suspect the authority, the sincerity, the perfect independence of its decrees. Yet it might be justly suspected if it were subjected to any Power or domination whatever; therefore, there is no effort, no sacrifice which we ought not to make to shield it from this danger. For confirmation of this I have the example of Pius IX himself. When flying rom Rome before outrage and violence he protested solemnly in these words, "Among the motives which incline me to take this step, the most important one is to have full liberty in the exercise of the Supreme Power of the Holy See, which, under the present circumstances, the Catholic world might naturally conclude was no longer free in our hands." I have already quoted the First Consul. I shall now repeat his words when he aspired to the glory of Charlemagne. Alas, we know what became of that glory; but no one can deny that he was then in the full plenitude of his genius:—"That institution which maintains the unity of faith, in other words, the Papacy, the guardian of Catholic unity, is an admirable institution. It is said, by way of reproach, that the Pope is a foreign Power. It is true; and let us thank Heaven that is so. The Pope does not live in Paris, and it is well; nor in Madrid, nor Vienna, and for that reason we support his spiritual authority. At Vienna or Madrid they would say the same. Do you imagine that if he were at Paris the Austrians or Spaniards would submit to his

decrees. It is very fortunate, therefore, that he does not live in his own country, nor among rival nations, but in old Rome, far from the Emperors of Austria, far from the Kings of France or Spain, holding the balance between Catholic sovereigns, leaning a little towards the strongest, but rising against him if he should become an oppressor. Centuries have been spent in making the Papacy what it is, and they have been well spent. For the government of souls it is the best, the most benificent institution that could be devised. And this belief is not the result of devotion but of reason."

Vainly did he, in later days, when misled by absolute power and disturbed in his ambitious dreams by the sovereignty of the Pontiff, endeavor to set up another doctrine under the shelter of Bossuet's great name. M. Emery, a simple Priest, had the courage to reply to him, "Sire, your Majesty honors Bossuet and quotes him as an authority to us. These are his words: 'We know that the Roman Pontiffs possessed, by right as valid as any earthly Power, lands, prerogatives and sovereignty. We know still more that these possessions, inasmuch as they were dedicated to God, are sacred, and they cannot be invaded without sacrilege. The Apostolic See possesses the sovereignty of Rome and the Pontifical States, in order that it may exercise its spiritual power over all the world *more freely in security and in peace*. We congratulate not only the Apostolic See but the Universal Church on this, and we wish, with all the ardor of our soul, that this sacred Pontificate remain for ever intact.' Again, Bossuet wrote: 'God, who would that this Church, the common mother of all kingdoms, should in course of time be independent of every temporal Power, and that the See with which all the faithful were to be in communion should at last be placed above the partialities caused by conflicting interests and national jealousies, laid the foundations by Pepin and Charlemagne. By a happy continuance of their liberality the Church, independent in its Chief of all earthly authorities, was in a condition to exercise more freely for the common good and under the common protection of Christian Kings, its celestial power of governing souls, and holding in its hand the balance, even in the midst of empires frequently at enmity with each other it preserved unity throughout the Christian body, sometimes by inflexible decrees and sometimes by wise regulations.'" Unfortunately the counsels of M. Emery and the authority of Bossuet were alike disregarded. But we must not indulge in regrets. The ways of Divine Providence are not like ours; each epoch has its trials and consolations, and to-day the nephew of Napoleon writes: "The temporal power of the venerable Head of the Church is closely connected with the splendor of Catholicity as it is with the liberty and independence of Italy." And the minister of the same Prince, at the commencement of the Italian campaign, writing to the French hierarchy, says: "The Prince who brought back the Holy Father to the Vatican will see that the Head of the Church is respected in all his rights as a temporal sovereign; and he who saved France from demagogues will not tolerate their doctrines nor permit their domination in Italy."

"But," say these Italian revolutionists, "we do not wish to abolish the sovereignty of the Pope; we only desire to diminish and restrain it!"

And why do you desire it, I reply, when to do so is to lessen and diminish the honor, dignity and independence of Catholicism—to contract and weaken the most thoroughly Italian sovereignty in the Peninsula? Why, above all, at the present moment, when the bad passions of her enemies are let loose, is this sentence of incapacity, rendered by you against the Holy See, flung like a deadly insult before the eyes of the world at that oppressed and disarmed majesty?—why, if this insult to the sovereign diminishes the respect of the people for the Pontiff?—why, in short, if this insult must inevitably reflect upon all Catholics worthy of the name?

You say: We would only take away Romagna and the Legations. But allow me to ask: By what right? and why not the rest, if you will? Why not, in your dream of Italian unity, decree the same fate for other cities as for Bologna and Ferrara?

With utter indifference to contradicting yourselves, you speak of ancient territorial boundaries; but if you must return to ancient limits, to what would you reduce the possessions of the House of Savoy, and many others? Why not be satisfied with leaving the Pope Rome only and the gardens of the Vatican? You know it has been suggested. But why leave him Rome? Why should the successor of Him who had not a stone whereon to lay his head find one in Europe whereon to rest his? Would not Diocletian and the Catacombs be the best of all governments for the Church?

But since there is so much talk of separation and annexation, what would Europe say—what would we say, if Tyrol on one side, and Franchecomte on the other, asked permission to become Swiss Cantons, as many wished to do in 1830, and be annexed to the Helvetic Confederation? And if some day it pleased Lorraine and Alsace to turn their thoughts towards the Germanic Confederation, what would they think of it? These questions, and many similar ones, rise up naturally and suggest themselves to every mind.

Why, if you are revolutionary and anti Catholic, do you stop tremblingly before your own principle of spoliation? And if you are Catholic, why do you admit it? Where are you driving to? Where will this detestible principle land you? Tell us this clearly. Tell us if France must forswear the glory she gained in Rome in 1849? Are not the designs of the Romagnese revolutionists to-day the same that she understood so thoroughly then? Are they not always the same men?

Must we say with the principal organ of the English press that in the present business, France is aggressive and insidious? No! no! we will not admit that our country could act the part ascribed to her; such intrigues ill-become French generosity, and, for my part, I protest with all the powers of my soul, against the disloyal intention attributed to us.

But, in conclusion, I have a still more energetic protest to make. A devoted son of that Holy Roman Church, Mother and Mistress of all the others, I protest against the revolutionary impiety which tramples on her rights and seeks to despoil her of her patrimony. Again, I protest as a Catholic Bishop, against the humiliation and abasement to which they would subject the first Bishop in the world, him who represents the first episcopate in all its plentitude.

I protest in the name of Catholicity, the splendor, dignity and independence of which it is sought to diminish, by attacking the Universal Pastor, the Vicar of Jesus Christ.

I protest as a Frenchman. Who, as a Frenchman, is not humiliated to see, notwithstanding the contrary advice and the protestations of the Emperor, the miserable results of our victories and of the precious blood of our soldiers?

I protest in the name of gratitude, which shows me in history the Sovereign Pontiffs as the luminous symbols of civilization, as the benefactors of Italy, and in the days of her greatest peril, the saviors of her liberty.

I protest in the name of honor and good sense, which are insulted by the complicity of an Italian sovereignty in insurrections and revolts, and by this conspiracy of low and ignorant passions, against principles recognized and proclaimed, throughout the Christian world, by all true and great statesmen.

I protest in the name of decency and respect, against the violation of majesty—against the brutal passions which so often inspired so many brutal outrages.

And, if I must speak out, I protest, in the name of good faith, against grasping and ill-disguised ambition, evasive answers, and that disloyal policy of which we see the disgraceful spectacle!

I protest, in the name of justice, against this spoliation by armed force; in the name of truth, against falsehood; in the name of order, against anarchy; in the name of law, against the contempt of every right!

I protest, in my conscience, and before God, before the Church and before the world! Whether my protest finds an echo or not, I shall have done my duty!

Sacred Concert in St. Bridget's Church.—On Sunday evening last, the concert to which we called attention in our last issue took place, and on the occasion the sacred edifice was crowded in every part. Every pew was occupied, the galleries were filled to overflowing, and though a double row of seats was arranged in each aisle, it was insufficient to meet the demand and accommodate all who were anxious to obtain admittance. The church, which has been lately renovated, as described in the Record, under the supervision of the Rev. Pastor, was brilliantly illuminated, and presented a splendid *coup d'œil*. The altar was one blaze of light, jets of gas streamed from the stems of the snow-white lilies that encircled it like a wreath, and formed a halo round the pictures and statues. The internal decorations, which are striking and artistic, were brought out in full relief, and on the dark blue of the firmament ceiling the monograms were distinctly visible. The gratification and pride of the congregation in the beautiful appearance of the church was marked and unequivocal. Several clergymen occupied seats within the altar rails. The concert consisted of selections of sacred music, both vocal and instrumental, rendered by well known popular artists, Mr. Jantz presiding at the organ.

VINDICATION OF THE CHARACTER OF CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS.

Lecture by Mr. J. A. McMasters, before the Catholic Library Association.

The rooms of the Catholic Library Association were thronged by an unusually large attendance on Monday evening last, the occasion being the delivery of a lecture on the Character of the great Genoese Navigator and Discoverer by Mr. J. A. McMasters, Editor of The Freeman's Journal. The subject, exceedingly interesting in itself, was rendered still more so by the learned and able manner in which it was treated. During the course of the lecture, which was listened to throughout with unabated interest, the speaker was frequently applauded. We regret that we have only space for a brief synopsis.

The lecturer commenced by observing that for centuries Columbus was neglected by biographers and historians, and not until the United States took rank among the nations of the earth was the value of his discovery recognized and a desire manifested to know something definite and authentic about the man himself. To show that the importance of his discovery was not appreciated the lecturer referred to the opinions of Raynal Montesqueiu and others, and then proceeded to deal with some of the calumnies that had been set afloat by malignity and design, and perpetrated by writers who accepted them on the mere *ipse dixit* of those that preceded them without taking the trouble to verify their statements. During the reign of Ferdinand VII., Navarrete compiled his work on Columbus, and this Washington Irving takes as the groundwork of his history, merely changing the form and giving it as a connected narrative. Irving's great fault, he observed, was in not going behind Navarrete, though the position of the Spaniard, who was retained by the Court as a sort of literary special advocate to make out as good a case as he possibly could for Spanish royalty, should have excited his caution, if not his suspicion. Moreover, Navarrete was not a Catholic, he belonged to the school of Voltaire, he was one of those who disbelieved in the honor of man or the purity of woman; one who would reduce mankind to a dead level by obliterating all traces of men eminent for heroism and virtue, that, like moral landmarks, loom up above their contemporaries. The lecturer observed that it was a moral impossibility for any but a Catholic to write the life of Columbus; that Protestants, in their admiration of his genius, and in their desire to place in abeyance what they considered discreditable to him, passed over facts that would have given a clue to the character of the man. After some further remarks he took up the charge of superstition preferred against Columbus, and proceeded to examine the foundation for the charge. In the fourth voyage the sailors were terrified by the appearance of a water spout, a new and terrible danger which they sought to escape by repeating verses from the Gospel of St. John, proving, remarked the lecturer, that the Bible was familiar not only to Columbus but to the common sailors on board his ship. But the facts of the case were as follows: Columbus, who was suffering with gout and opthalmia, had a little cabin erected on the poop, where he was sitting when this fearful union of sea and cloud took place. He beheld the united elements speed towards the ship, and in the imminence of the danger, forgetting pain and sickness, he rushed forward; then repeating the sublime opening verses of St. John's Gospel, he raised the sword presented to him by the Queen of Spain, which was fastened to his side by the cord of St. Francis, and on the hilt of which was a crucifix, and with it described a cross in the air before the approaching column. The water-spout divided obliquely, passed between the vessels, and spent itself out at sea.

The lecturer, in this connection, dwelt at some length on the character of the age, and the spiritual nature and devotional enthusiasm of Columbus. He next adverted to the charge of enslaving the Indians, which, taken in its general acceptation, he pronounced false. Those whose crimes deserved death, and those whose character rendered it necessary for the general weal that they should be restrained of their liberty, were sent as slaves to Spain; but this, he added, is no more than we do with prisoners, whom we confine and compel to work. He then took up the story reiterated in every Life of Columbus, of his disgraceful *liason* with Beatrix Henriquez, a story which Humboldt treated with unbecoming levity, and which Irving refers to in a less objectionable manner; said that this alleged fact had appeared to him so at variance with the character of the man and his lofty mission, that he was led to doubt its authenticity—a doubt which subsequent investigation confirmed. The chief proof of this calumny against Columbus was that clause of his will in which he speaks of Beatrix Henriquez as the mother of his son Ferdinand, without mentioning her as his wife, leaving her an annuity on the ground of easing his conscience for wrong done her. The first clause was but a proof that Columbus, who was a devout student of the Bible, expressed himself in patriarchal fashion; and the second, that the neglect with which he had treated Beatrice while engrossed with his mission, required, in his opinion, some expression of repentant feelings. He next alluded to the desperate expedient of the lawyer Palma to gain a verdict in favor of his client, Ferdinand Columbus, by denying the marriage of his mother, and the little credence attached to it, as proved by the result of the suit. He observed that, to his mind, the strongest proof of Ferdinand's legitimacy was the fact that Isabella, who was most particular and exacting with regard to the character of those that surrounded her, had selected him as page to her son, which she certainly would not have done had a stigma rested on his birth.

New York Opthalmic Hospital School.—Dr. Mark Stephenson delivered a discourse introductory to a course of Lectures on "Diseases of, and operations on, the Eye" to a large class of medical pupils in the hall of the above institution, Stuyvesant street, on the 22d of October. Dr. Stephenson took an able review of the pains, pleasures and responsibilities of the medical practitioner, more particularly with reference to his position when in times of pestilence, prevalent opthalmia and other affections of the eye converted hospitals into a sort of blind asylums. Dr. Stephenson urged upon the young men the great importance of being able to make a true diagnosis of eye diseases, and concluded a very interesting discourse by inviting them to witness him operate for cataract in a few days.

☞ The position of Treasurer of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, which was rendered vacant by the resignation of the former incumbent, Mr. Elliott, has been accepted by Andrew H. Green, Esq. The Presidency of the Board has been resigned by Mr. Green, and that office is now occupied by Mr. R. M. Blatchford. For the advanced condition of the Central Park, which makes it, even at this early day, the great resort of the toiling thousands of our city population, and for the heartfelt pleasure which they have enjoyed, our people are greatly indebted to Mr. Green. We are glad to see that he is still connected with this great work, and that his services will be connected with it till the end.

Election Riots in Baltimore.—At the Maryland State Election, held in Baltimore on the second of the present month, there was much violence and bloodshed, and even some lives were sacrificed. A disorderly gang of rowdies took possession of the polls, and drove away all respectable citizens who wished to deposit their votes in opposition to their party. Shots were fired, swords drawn, many forced to register their votes in opposition to their consciences, and the rowdies carried the election by an immense majority. It was at first reported that between twenty and thirty citizens were killed or mortally wounded, but later news reduces the number considerably.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

PROGRESS OF REVOLUTIONARY OUTRAGES AND INTRIGUES IN ITALY.

Destitute State of British Operatives in London.

A RUPTURE BETWEEN FRANCE AND ENGLAND IMMINENT.

WAR BETWEEN SPAIN AND MOROCCO INEVITABLE.

&c., &c., &c.

The following are the principle features of the news brought by the North American, which left Quebec on the 26th of October:

IRELAND.

MARSHAL MACMAHON AND THE CROWN OF IRELAND.—The following, which we take from The London Examiner, is very significant:—"We are no alarmists, but we can 'smell a rat' as well as other people, and as a forensic orator, distinguished for the happy combination of his metaphors, once said, we think it our duty to 'nip it in the bud.' Beware, we say, of Marshal MacMahon! Ireland has been thought in danger of being made a province of France, but it would be just as great a calamity to see her severed from Great Britain under the restored Irish dynasty of the MacMahons. Fortunately for Queen Victoria, the Bishop of Orleans, in a recent pastoral charge to the clergy of his diocese, has 'let the cat out of the bag.' Who can say that Ireland would not prefer to the sceptre which oppresses her the sword of one of our bravest soldiers, the descendant of one of her ancient kings? Nor is this all. Overtures have actually been made to the Marshal on the part of Ireland! Under pretence of requesting his autograph, the *Mayoress* of Limerick has sounded his intentions; and, what is most significant, Marshal MacMahon, in his answer, passes over in silence the lady's marked allusion to his blood and his claims. It is evident that he 'bides his time,' and we can conceive his vexation at the Bishop's premature disclosure."

MORE ABOUT MACMAHON AND THE CROWN OF IRELAND.—This symbol of the regal dignity of our country has become a topic of interest at the present moment. Our readers are aware by our issue of yesterday that The London Examiner asserts most confidently, in its opinion, the Emperor Napoleon intends it for the brows of our countryman, Marshal MacMahon. Therefore, the following paragraph, which we copy from a provincial paper may possess some attraction: "The antiquarians have a long discussion on the question of the Royal Crown of Ireland, and how, when, and on what occasions this mark of majesty was worn. The Irish Crown was brought to Rome by Dermod, King of Munster, and lodged in the Eternal City. It was of pure gold and admirable workmanship. At the battle of Clontarf, Brian Boroihme wore his crown right royally; and it shone so copiously in perfect splendor that the Danes perceiving it at a distance at once knew who it was that wore it, and laid their plan to kill the illustrious king, in which they succeeded. O'Flaherty's Ogygia gives full particulars regarding this event, and vindicates the regalia of Ireland with wonderful learning and great ability. The O'Kennedies of Ormond and Brien were of the same family. MacMahon was a younger branch of the O'Briens.

[Limerick Reporter.

SARSFIELD MEMORIAL.—A respectable and influential meeting of the Sarsfield Memorial Committee was held on Monday, the 3d inst., for the purpose of forwarding this glorious object. In the absence of the Mayor, who was elsewhere engaged on official business, Daniel Griffin, M.D., was requested to take the chair. The minutes of the last day's proceedings were read over by Mr. T. B. Jones, Hon. Sec., as also the subscriptions which were received since the last day of meeting. The amount exhibited was about £600, which proves that the great undertaking is progressing to a successful issue. The names of the persons present were—Dr. Kane, the Rev. Dr. O'Connor, the Rev. R. J. O'Higgin, Alderman Fitzgerald, Alderman Quinlivan, J. P.; F. J. O'Neill, T. B. Jones, J. Ellard, &c. After a discussion on several topics, it was resolved, "That the members of the Sarsfield Memorial Committee, together with the members of the Corporation, do meet in the Town Hall on Tuesday, the 25th inst., to proceed forthwith through the city, to receive the subscriptions of the citizens for this patriotic purpose." It was resolved, secondly, "That the Secretaries be requested to enter into immediate communication with those distinguished descendants of the famous Irish Brigade, the Duke of Magenta and Marshal Neil, as also with the Univers journal, on the subject, requiring their assistance to get the subscriptions of all sympathising persons in France." The resolutions were moved by Mr. O'Neill and seconded by Dr. O'Connor. At this stage of the proceedings the Mayor arrived, and the chair was vacated by Dr. Griffin, and the proceedings brought to a satisfactory conclusion with a request that the local press give the aid of their powerful influence.

[Tipperary Examiner.

IRISH REGIMENTS FOR THE POPE.—The Morning News publishes a letter from Joseph Gallagher, late corporal in H. M. E. I. Company's Engineers, in which the writer suggests the formation of a couple of Irish regiments to defend the Pope. He says: "In The Connaught Patriot of the 15th, I observe a letter signed "Anglo-Italianus," proposing to the Catholics of Great Britain to raise a subscription and volunteers for the Pope. In my opinion, sir, such a movement would be worthy of some of our Catholic noblemen. They seem willing enough with their wealth and military enthusiasm at other times; why not now raise and equip a couple of Irish regiments for such a truly noble cause? As to volunteers, there would be no delay in getting them in Old Ireland, where every man is willing to lose his life in defense of the good Pope Pius IX, father of his people, now menaced by swarms of foreign infidels pouring into his territories. I myself would make one soldier in his service, at a moment's warning. I am one of some thousands of Irishmen who have just taken their discharge from H. M. E. I. Company's service—I served in the Engineers—and I feel certain that if the opportunity were only afforded to us, we would to a man as joyfully volunteer to defend our Holy Father as we have chosen to give up a service less in accordance with our feelings. We are all well disciplined men, inured to service, with skilful hands, strong arms and faithful hearts. I know the feelings of my comrades, and I know how proud we'd feel ramparting the Vatican against the ingrates who, with British gold in their pockets and "liberty" on their lips, seek but the overthrow of the Catholic Church by destroying Christ's Vicar on earth." On the same subject another writer says: "I am not an old man; but in my days an Irish gentleman—Honest Tom Steele—had sympathy enough with the necessities of a a South American State, out of his own resources to equip and freight with material aid for that country a vessel, on board of which he himself, if I recollect aright, sailed, to add to all the rest the aid of his own personal services. Have we in Ireland even one Catholic gentleman, with the means and the spirit to imitate, in a cause so immeasurably more noble, an example more powerful? Have we no blood to spill, save to advance English conquest in India? Would the country, whose sons fell in hundreds, uncoffined and hnanointed, on the hights of Sebastopol, furnish no regiments for a service so much more honorable and more just? Could Ireland, always prodigal of blood—too often, alas, in the service of her foes—Ireland, the land of Sarsfield and Lord Clare—not furnish another Irish brigade? Has she forgotten the generous aid which, 'in the days of distress'—in the terrible famine year—the good Pio Nono gave from his limited means? I am not more certain of my existence than I am confident that in one month, were the opportunity afforded, an Irish brigade, as strong as the army of Count de Goyon—more numerous than the brigade of Sarsfield or Lord Clare—would throng joyfully and enthusiastically to the service of the Hope. What a glorious mission for Ireland, whose debt of gratitude to the Sovereign Pontiffs dates farther than the black days of '47. Centuries ago, when an Irish king sought aid from Rome for Ireland, it was generously and promptly given. All our national struggles found the Holy Father the friend of the Western Isle. Money and arms 'from the Royal Pope'—'coming o'er the ocean green'—gave hope in many a sorrowful hour to 'Dark Rosaleen.' Shall we, to-day, make no effort to repay that debt? To you, sir, I leave the discussion of details, the selection of the 'how;' for my part I appeal to you—to Catholic Ireland—to make a prompt effort to render the good and paternal Pio Nono independent alike of the 'pressure' of undutiful children—German or Frank. 'Emigration' from our shores finds destinations less attractive to Irish youth than a country where floated the green flag of Ireland, with a tiara (not a crown) above the harp."

THE ARCHBISHOP OF TUAM TO LORD PALMERSTON.—John, Archbishop of Tuam," has addressed a letter to Lord Palmerston, in which he says that the Catholics of Ireland revere the Roman Pontiff "as the successor of Peter and the Vicar of Christ on earth, and will, therefore, show themselves ready not only to defend his spiritual authority over the entire world, but likewise to assert his temporal as well as his spiritual power throughout the range of his own dominions. They look upon that temporal power, full, entire and uncontrolled, to be essential to the free exercise of his spiritual authority; nor shall they ever be content to see the Holy Father placed in a subordinate and dependent position that could create a suspicion that his acts for regulating the spiritual interests of the Church might be elicited or controlled by the preponderating influence of France, or Germany, or Naples, or any other secular power."

ENGLAND.

The following is taken from The Liverpool Daily Post of the 27th October:

The public will learn this morning with overwhelming grief, that the splendid vessel, the Royal Charter, was totally lost yesterday in Muffa Red Bay, near Bangor. The melancholy intelligence, which reached us late last night, was brief, but we fear it is too true, that of upwards of four hundred persons who were on board only ten are said to have been saved. There is some hope, however, that this is an exaggeration; but, considering the circumstances, the loss of life, it is to be feared, has been immense. The Royal Charter had about half a million of gold on board when the disaster took place. At Penmanawe twenty of the dead had been washed ashore.

The strike of the London builders continued, and there were indications that it was beginning to tell seriously against the men who refused to resume work. The dividend was diminishing, and a resolution was adopted to appeal to the public for support. Recent returns show excessive mortality among the wives and families of the operatives in the building trade, and there was fear that scores of innocent persons and young children were perishing from sheer want.

FRANCE.

The Paris correspondents of the London journals generally indulge in gloomy forebodings. The writer for the London Herald states plainly that the impression gained ground that a rupture between France and England was imminent. Several provincial journals had published simultaneously violent articles against England, which are known to have been supplied by a government official. England is warned that the hour of trial approaches which may put an end to her greatness forever.

The Paris correspondent of the London Post asserts that negotiations were still going on between the governments.

The number of pastorals issued by the French bishops on the political situation of the Pope amounted to thirty-nine, and it was supposed that the Archbishop of Bourdeaux was about publishing a pastoral on the occasion of his intended visit to Rome.

ITALY.

It was reported at Turin that Gen. de la Marmora would soon retire from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and be succeeded by Count Cavour.

The Pope returned to Rome on the 20th. A great crowd assembled on his passage through the city.

The government of Rome had received intelligence that the Bishop of Rimini and other priests had been imprisoned, and that the authorities of Pesaro had seen letters from emissaries exciting rebellion in the provinces now held in submission by Papal troops.

The reports of disturbances at Palermo are confirmed. The conflict between the troops and people began on the 9th and lasted till the 11th. At Bagliera, near Palermo, quiet had been restored, but Palermo was in a state of siege.

SPAIN.

The difficulty between Spain and Morocco had reached a crisis, the Spanish government having formally announced its intention to commence hostilities.

We have the following despatches from Madrid on this subject:

MADRID, Oct. 22, 1859.

The government has declared to the Cortes in the sitting of to-day, that it was going to begin war with Morocco. The declaration was received with great enthusiasm. All political parties in the Senate and the Congress have offered their support to the Ministry.

The newspapers express the same patriotic feeling.

General O'Donnell announced that the government had ordered its representatives at Tangiers to take his departure.

A Paris journal declares that a declaration of war by Spain against Morocco has been strongly urged by France.

A Paris despatch says: O'Donnell had actually set out for Africa.

A Paris letter in Le Nord asserts that Palmerston had declared to the French Ambassador that England would not suffer Spain to occupy both sides of the Straits, and would oppose it by force. The English Cabinet, he said, would make the question an European one.

The London Times is of the opinion that any danger to Europe or to the British possession of Gibraltar from the Spanish enterprise against Morocco is absurd, but an attack by France on the independence of Morocco, and an attempt to add its territory to Algeria, would justify the strongest remonstrances in behalf of Europe.

The London Daily News thinks the alliance between France and Spain against Morocco, or at any rate war simultaneously threatened by both Powers against her, as by no means reassuring to England.

MOROCCO.

Later advices from Tangiers state that Mr. George V. Brown, the United States Consul, was preparing to leave for Gibraltar, taking with him all his baggage, horses, &c.

It was expected that the Spanish forces would make the attack by sea and land, and afterwards occupy Tetuan and Tangiers.

The French expeditionary corps was ready to take the field.

Indemnity for depredations is to be claimed, and security for the French colonists obtained by rectifying the line of frontier.

It was stated that the French soldiers who were made prisoners on the 31st of August, had all been burnt alive by the Moors. The French troops were burning to take revenge for this act.

BLESSING THE BELLS OF THE CHURCH OF ST. FRANCIS SERAPH.—The Most Rev. Archbishop, last Sunday, the 6th inst., performed the ceremony of blessing two bells at the Church of St. Francis Seraph in Thirty-first street. The religious societies connected with the church formed in procession, bearing their banners, and entered the sacred edifice headed by the Rev. Pastor, Father Rodolph, and preceding the Archbishop and his secretary, Rev. Mr. McNierney. The bells weigh 787 and 409 pounds. At the close of the ceremony the Archbishop gave his benediction to the assembled congregation.

MISSIONARIES FOR VANCOUVER'S ISLAND.—We had the pleasure of a visit from two Oblate Fathers, who passed through this city last week on their way to join a mission of their order in Vancouver's Island. Their names are Fathers Leon Fouquet and Charles Grandidier. We wish them a safe passage to their destination and every success in the new field to which they are called.

ANNOUNCEMENT.
GREAT LADIES' FAIR
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
DECEMBER, 1859.

The Academy of Music will, during the first two weeks of the month of December next, exhibit an entirely new and novel attraction. The opera will, for that time, give place to a SPLENDID LADIES' FAIR, to be held by the ladies of the principal Catholic churches in New York, or the benefit of the charities connected with the "Institution of Mercy" in Houston street, in this city. Many charitable ladies of other denominations have also associated with them in their work of charity, for all, both Protestant and Catholic, have witnessed the self-sacrificing zeal with which the Sisters of Mercy devote all the energies of their lives to their sacred duties—in visiting, aiding and comforting the poor, the friendless, the destitute and the sick, of every denomination and creed, in their own wretched dwellings and in the prisons. The immediate inducement to this great undertaking on the part of the ladies engaged in it has been the fact that not only are the means heretofore contributed for the charities dependent on the Institution of Mercy wholly inadequate, but the buildings and grounds of the Institution are so incumbered with debt that there is great danger of their being lost to the cause of charity, unless redeemed by the active zeal of the friends of the poor.

The ladies have determined to make this Fair the most splendid ever held in New York; and have, at a heavy expense, engaged the Academy of Music for that purpose. It will have many new and attractive features, several articles having already been imported by the ladies expressly for it. A full concert band has been engaged for each evening; and the ladies feel confident that the charitable public, who have so often visited the Academy for pleasure and amusement, will, on this occasion, visit it to sustain them in their arduous undertaking, and enable them to raise the means to relieve the destitute poor and suffering, and soothe in their last moments the anguish of the dying.

Mr. CHARLES FERGUSON, the celebrated performer on the Irish Union Harmonic Pipes, will give two of his agreeable entertainments at Mozart Hall, 663 Broadway, on the evenings of Thursday and Friday, November 17th and 18th, in which he will be assisted by other eminent talent. Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at seven o'clock. Concert to commence at eight o'clock. Connell's fine band is also engaged. We learn further that, by request of many friends, Mr. Ferguson will give an afternoon performance for children and schools on Friday, the 18th instant, at 3½ o'clock; tickets 12 cents. We hope he will have bumper houses on both occasions. It will be recollected that Mr. Ferguson delighted crowded houses in this city on former occasions. no 12

☞ Very Rev. JEREMIAH DONNEVAN, D. D., will deliver a Lecture for the benefit of St. Joseph's Schools, in St. Joseph's Church, on SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 20, 1859, at 7½ P. M. Tickets 50 cents each.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.—The Mails for Europe, via Southampton and Havre, per U. S. steamer ARAGO, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 12th day of November, at 10½ o'clock, A. M.

ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

METROPOLITAN RECORD.

JOHN MULLALY.....Editor and Proprietor.

It will be the object of this Journal to supply the Catholic portion of the community with all the important and interesting news of the Catholic world, and particularly with information in regard to events and occurrences connected with the Church in the United States.

It is designed to make THE RECORD a good and desirable family journal, and it will, therefore, contain a great variety of useful, interesting, and instructive reading matter. Its readers will also be duly informed of the progress of events in the secular as well as the religious world.

The progress of Catholic Educational Institutions will meet with that attention to which they are entitled by their importance. Church Dedications occurring in and about the city of New York, will be fully and accurately reported.

Due care and attention will be given to the Literary Department, and new publications reviewed or noticed, as their character and pretensions may deserve.

Each number will contain one or two stories; and it will be the design of the Editor to make its Miscellaneous reading both entertaining and instructive.

The editorial columns will be devoted to a discussion of the prominent topics of the day, and all other subjects that properly come within the scope of such a journal. No part will be taken in political controversy, nor in the disputes between partizan politicians.

The business department will be carried on with that strict attention to all its details, without which no paper can expect to succeed, no matter how liberally supported, or how ably conducted; and all the business transactions of the establishment will be conducted on a cash basis.

In conclusion, the Editor refers with pride and pleasure to the following letter of approval from the Most Rev. Archbishop of New York:

NEW YORK, Nov. 3, 1858.

"DEAR SIR: I have read carefully your plan of a Catholic paper, and approve of the same in all its parts. Its scope is new and comprehensive, and will fill up a chasm without necessarily interfering with other papers already established. You have my sanction to proceed with as little delay as possible, and you shall have my approbation and support.

"Yours, faithfully, in Christ,
† JOHN, Archbishop of New York."

This journal will be published weekly at No. 371 Broadway, and delivered to city and mail subscribers on the following terms:

Price per year served by carrier..... ..$3 00
Price per year served by mail..... 2 50
Price per copy, for six copies or more.... 2 00

To Canadian subscribers THE RECORD will be served for $3 per year, as there is an advance of fifty cents in the postage; while to subscribers in Ireland it will be $3 50, for the same reason.

The advertising rates are as follows:

To transient advertisers....12½ cents per line.
To yearly advertisers.....5 cents per line.

No paper will be sent till the receipt of the subscription.

All orders and communications should be addressed to the Editor, No. 371 Broadway.

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 12, 1859.

A PUBLIC ORATOR CORRECTED—THE FACTS OF HISTORY REGARDING GALILEO.

It is well known that THE METROPOLITAN RECORD does not take part in the agitation of local politics in favor of one party or against the other. At the same time, as a Catholic journal it can hardly be expected that we should submit to the insults which eloquent stump orators fling out against us. In one of the speeches lately delivered in this city we find the following language:

"You all remember the scientific heroism of Galileo. He insisted that the earth went round the sun; while the Pope and all the Romish Church said it didn't. That was Galileo's opinion and opposed to it was the opinion of the Pope and his Church. But now it is found and admitted by all Romanists and Protestants, and everybody that the earth does go round the sun."

We cannot understand why an American Statesman cannot vindicate and sustain the principles of his party without repeating this obsolete slur upon the Catholic Church. The logic of the orator is as defective as his historical knowledge. He has stated that Galileo insisted that the earth went round the sun, while the Pope and all the Romish Church said it did not. Now, the eloquent gentleman might have understood that Galileo was himself a Catholic, and therefore it was not a question between Catholics and their opponents, and that he, at least, being a consistent Catholic, maintained the present theory so far of our solar system. It is true that the eloquent gentlemen might defend himself in the language that was once expressed in the Legislature of New York, when the question was, whether Catholic representatives should be admitted to a seat in the State Councils—after a furious onslaught by one of the members in opposition, and when exceptions were taken to the accuracy of his historical knowledge, his reply was that if what he had said was not true a very large number of the best Protestants that he could think of had repeated the falsehood before him.

If this be a vindication for asserting what is incorrect, and to not a few American citizens insulting at the same time, the orator may avail himself of its force. But even then we must interpose another defense, or at least mitigation in his favor, and that is, that his attention to the business of this world in general, and to politics in particular, did not permit him to inform himself thoroughly on questions such as the one in regard to which he has hastily pronounced judgment. If he had informed himself he would know one thing, namely, that in Galileo's crude general propositions, he included other things in connection with our solar system that Catholics and Protestants have since found out, and agreed, and acknowledged to be unscientific and absurd. Besides, the orator was entirely mistaken in asserting that either the Pope or the Romish Church ever opposed Galileo on the abstract astronomical theory which he broached. Galileo was a scientific man and a fine astronomer, but a wretched theologian, and opposition, if he encountered any, was not opposition to the results of his scientific researches so much as to the extravagant ardor with which he would have the Pope and "the Romish Church" acknowledge that his new theory, partly true, partly false, should be pronounced by the Supreme authority of the Pope as the true explanation of the Book of Genesis.

On the whole, however, we trust that our public men may be able to understand their own affairs without insulting their neighbors, or making themselves ridiculous by giving illustrations in regard to matters which they do not understand.

It may be said in general terms that the Catholic Church never opposes scientific discoveries or progress. She has cherished them and cherished the men engaged in their prosecution, and on this very question it so happens that Catholics and Protestants generally give to our system the term of "Copernican." Now, the orator already referred to might understand that Nicholas Copernicus was a Roman Catholic Priest of Poland. Again, a learned Jesuit contributed vastly to the development of the system which is now so generally adopted. Neither was he, although a Priest and a Jesuit, ever censured for his scientific labors.

The unseemly fragment of the speech to which we have called the attention of our readers in these remarks has induced us to brush up our memory of the real facts in the case of Galileo. This we have done, and we now present them for the benefit of the orator in question and all others who, like him, may require to be instructed on this subject.

Galileo was the natural son of Vincent Galilei, a nobleman of Florence. He was born at Pisa in 1561. At twenty-four years of age he was appointed to the chair of philosophy in the University of Padua, which he occupied with great success and honor for eighteen consecutive years.

The invention of the thermometer, the pendulum, and the hydrostatic balance are ascribed to him during this period.

He was then recalled to his own country by Cosmo II, Grand Duke of Tuscany. While in Venice, he had occasion to see one of the spectacles, or telescopes of Metius, a Hollander; he improved on this, but he was not the inventor. His merit was to apply the instrument to astronomy, in which department of science he made several discoveries. The discovery of Venus and the four satellites of Jupiter, the surface of the moon, with its special indentations and sinuosities, are said to be due to his science and industry. It would have been well if he had continued to abide in the special career of science on which he had so successfully entered. But he would be the founder of a system. There was at that time a very scientific Jesuit in Germany, to whom we are indebted for the discovery of spots on the sun. Scheiner made battle against Galileo on points of the astronomical system which was then in dispute. He took a middle ground between Copernicus and the Danish astronomer, Tycho-Brahe, and demonstrated, to his own satisfaction, that the diurnal revolution of the earth was to us the cause of what we call night and day; whilst the annual course of the sun was the cause of the change of seasons—the credit of which scientific theories has been generally ascribed to Galileo, and not to Scheiner himself.

It is to be regretted that the Tuscan philosopher should have departed from the evidences that science alone furnished him for the support of his theory, and have plunged for indirect proofs in its favor into theological disquisitions which he was entirely unable to maintain. In consequence of this, the Congregation of Inquisition at Rome, passed a decree, in 1611, adverse to the opinion of Copernicus, as being irreconcilable with the Holy Scriptures. Galileo, for whom the Cardinals had a high esteem as a scientific man, extricated himself from the censures of their decree by a promise that he would not publicly support his system, either by writing or in speech. Cardinal Bellarmine made known to him that "by this decision he was neither punished nor even obliged to retract, but that it was required of him simply to suspend his theory and not support it for the future. Galileo promised what was required, and especially promised that for the future he would not force the Holy Scriptures into a support of his astronomical opinions, for he had attempted before to give a new interpretation to the Book of Genesis, in harmony with his theories on astronomy, and, indeed, to make his opinions something like an article of Catholic faith.

In 1620, however, he was permitted to teach his system, provided it should be as a mere astronomical hypothesis. In 1632, twelve years after this, he published his dialogues to establish the immobility of the sun and the revolution of the earth as an incontestible fact. As to the revolution of the earth, he is now supposed to be right. As to the everlasting immobility of the sun, many astronomers hold him to have been mistaken. He was cited again by the Tribune of the Inquisition. His defence, so far as the Book of Genesis and the Scriptures were concerned, was exceedingly lame and confused. On the 21st of June, 1633, by the decree of seven out of the sixty cardinals, he was condemned to prison, and to recite the Seven Penitential Psalms once a week during three years. He begged pardon and abjured not his system of astronomy, but the obstinacy with which he had sustained a scientific hypothesis, which was plausible, and to which he attached the reputation or the glory of his life. It is said, that on uttering these words, he stamped upon the earth and said aloud, *E por si move.* We have no testimony to disprove this exceedingly popular but incongruous proceding on the part of Galileo, which is so often referred to. The Italians are to-day very much what they have been always. They never make a gesture that is not in harmony with the idea which they would express, and though it is quite possible, it seems to us highly improbable that Galileo, instead of describing some section of a circle with his hand, should have gone through the awkward gymnastic of stamping on the earth, by way of refuting its imaginary or real stability, instead of its diurnal motion. But this is a matter of the smallest consequence. His own ideas upon the Copernican System were at that time as confused and as unsettled, on the one side, as those of the cardinals were on the other. From that system, among other things, he derived imaginary laws for the ebb and flow of the tides on the ocean—an hypothesis which has been unanimously discarded by scientific men since his day. His imprisonment was only nominal. The stories that pass for history among those who have not examined this question, were abundantly refuted in a dissertation published in 1784 by a distinguished Protestant writer, M. Mallet du Pan, and Galileo himself, writing to one of his pupils, Father Receneri, says: "The Holy Father regarded me as worthy of his esteem. * * * * I was lodged in the delightful palace of Triniti-du-Mont. When I arrived at the holy office, two Jacobins intimated to me very frankly that I should make my apology. I was obliged to revoke my opinion as a good Catholic. * * *" "The penalty of my opinion," he continued, "was the prohibition of the dialogues, and a dismissal after five months of an abode in Rome. * * * * At present I am at my country seat at Acetri, where I breathe a pure air in my own cherished country."

The old age of Galileo was afflicted by a total blindness, which he bore during the last three years of his life. He died at Florence in 1642, at the age of 78 years. He was interred in the Church of the Holy Cross, where a mousoleum was erected in honor of his memory and placed immediately opposite to that of Michael Angelo, in the year 1737. He was a good astronomer in his day. Geography is much indebted to him through the medium of his astronomical observations. Mechanics, even, owe him something, especially in regard to his theory of acceleration. But he was a poor theologian, and exhibited himself as a vain, silly, superficial man, when he attempted to force on the Cardinals, the necessity of a theological decision, whereby his system, as yet but crudely conceived, even in his own mind, should be declared as harmonizing with the Book of Genesis; and as so harmonizing, recommended to the world by the supreme authority of the Catholic Church

The reflection is suggestive, that he who improved most the telescope, that wonderful instrument, should have been, in his old age, afflicted with blindness, owing, perhaps to the strain on his natural vision, which ardor, in the prosecution of his favorite study, prompted him to impose; while his cotemporary, Scheiner, the Jesuit, whose name is also brilliant in science as well as in sound, should have discovered the solar spots now so much spoken of and so important to astronomers, should have, so far as we know, preserved his physical sight until the end of his days.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the Church in her supreme capacity never condemned Galileo for his scientific discoveries; that the condemnation was at best the decision of what we would call a committee appointed from the body of the Cardinals; that there never was any incarceration, but a mere restriction to the locality in which he should live during the period of his sentence; that this locality was, as he himself calls it, one of the most delicious spots in Rome; that his three years' sentence was reduced to a period of five months, including the time of his trial; that there is no evidence as to whether he recited the Penitential Psalms once a week or not; but, at all events, orators who repeat the language to which we have referred would do well, both in justice to their own information, and in decent respect which they may be supposed to entertain for the feelings of their Catholic fellow citizens, to put away in their old age the nursery fables of their childhood.

CONFIRMATION IN THE DIOCESE OF NEW YORK.—On Wednesday morning, the 26th ult., the Most Rev. Archbishop adminis-

tered the Sacrament of Confirmation to one hundred and ninety persons in the Church of St. John the Baptist (German), Thirtieth street; and on Thursday, the 3d inst., he confirmed about five hundred persons in Stephen's Church, Twenty-eighth street.

THE REIGN OF ANARCHY IN ITALY—SOCIAL AND GOVERNMENTAL DISSOLUTION RESULTING FROM FOREIGN INTRIGUE.

The news from Italy brought by the North America is gloomy as ever. It contains no point which would lead us to hope that legitimate government will be restored, or the wounds inflicted on religion and society at large in that unhappy land, be healed, until after her people have passed through a crisis, if possible, more bitter than that of the actual struggle which lately desolated her fields. An immense foreign army still keeps possession of her cities, ready to move hither or thither as its commander-in-chief, sitting in Paris, may order; whilst revolution, personified in Garibaldi—who has been transformed from a hireling guerilla into a commissioned General-in-chief—pants for the moment when it will spring against property, the altars of the Church, and the throne of the Sovereign Pontiff.

France and Austria have had a diplomatic separation at Zurich; but their meeting resulted in nothing except the paraphrasing of the Villafranca treaty in the words of diplomacy. Lombardy is officially transferred to Piedmont, King Victor Emanuel promising to pay to Austria a debt amounting to *fifty millions of dollars*. As well might he undertake to pay off the national debt of England in a given time as this amount, but the unfortunate ruler of Sardinia cares as little for the new financial incubus as he does for the heavy weight with which jealousy and pride have caused him to load his conscience. What a wretched prospect, however, for his newly acquired subjects is held out in his ready promise of liquidating such an amount, which he should raise by taxation on their industry if he were sincere.

The immense total acknowledged by the treaty as due to Austria from her late Lombard province, proves incontestibly what large advances she has made from her treasury for the development of its resources. In fact, the portion of debt now transferred to Sardinia (ten million of pounds sterling) is, we doubt not, more than England ever loaned to Ireland in works of solid improvement, notwithstanding all her mercenary puffing.

Italy's hopes from the deliberations of a great national congress grow less, and if they are not gratified from such source, we fear that civil war will rage over her plains in a short time. At this moment, indeed, such a calamity is imminent in the territories of the exiled Grand Dukes, the unfortunate citizens being divided, distracted, and kept in cruel doubt by foreign intriguers of many nationalities and the few revolutionists who have seized on the supreme power. Marshal Valliant, who commands the French army of Italy, has recommended that French troops be marched into the Duchies, in order to keep them quiet—the usual alternative adopted by the strong towards every people who by self-abasement make the road clear for a "despot's sway;" but at the same time a bitter satire on Napoleon's promise of freedom "from the Alps to the Adriatic." Indeed, the absurdity of asserting that the Grand Dukes were expelled by the action of a healthy revolution is made patent by the fifth article of the treaty of Zurich itself, which says: "The rights of the Dukes of Tuscany, Modena and Parma, *are expressly reserved to the two Emperors*, who will assist with all their power in the formation of a confederation of all the States of Italy." If the people have universally proclaimed against the Dukes, how can two other sovereigns reserve their rights? Just as well might France, after aiding in the American Revolution, have reserved the "right of return" of King George.

The idea of an Italian Confederation is again brought into view; but no Catholic thinks that the Holy Father would preside over a body with Piedmont panting for his actual temporal subjection to any power stronger than herself, and England—aye, England—advising the entire annihilation of his sovereign authority, Palmerston, the arch enemy of the Church, threatening the Catholics of the civilized world thus in his London organ: "It is certain that at the first menace of armed intervention in the Duchies, the troops of Garibaldi will sweep before them every vestige of Papal rule."

Garibaldi and England! England and Garibaldi! a congenial union, and proclaimed in words worthy of each and both. "Garibaldi will sweep away every vestige of Papal rule." So England tells the hundreds of millions of Catholics in the Christian world, and she tells them this in the teeth of Louis Napoleon and his five hundred thousand French soleiers. They remain quiescent, we are sorry to say, but we have yet to see what effect the certainly well-timed insult will have on the remaining twenty-nine millions of Frenchmen, who worship with Catholic faith and charity, and who also, as Catholics, reverence the successor of Saint Peter.

Satisfied we presume with the aspect of affairs in Italy, as they now tend towards dissolution, England states that she will not send an envoy to a European Congress. She will thus, characteristically, withdraw from her promises to the people of the Central States and avoid a diplomatic collision with Napoleon at one and the same time, resting assured, as she thinks, that infidel plots and foreign intrigue will do her work, particularly in the Romagna.

The Holy Father, as we have before said in the RECORD, will probably appeal directly to all the Catholic Sovereigns in Europe and to all the Catholic peoples of the earth. Should he do so, he will evoke such an amount of sympathy and religious support as will bring shame on his lukewarm, if not pretended, friends, and cause infidelity and revolution to again skulk back to their hiding places.

PROTEST OF THE BISHOP OF ORLEANS.—We would direct the attention of our readers to the fearless and outspoken protest of the Bishop of Orleans against the attempts which are now being made by the hordes of infidels, red republicans, and the enemies of religion and social order in the States of the Church, to wrest the temporal sovereignty from the Holy Father. We have translated it in full, as we are certain that it will hereafter be frequently referred to during the struggle which is now going on in Central Italy. It is one of the most eloquent and indignant protests which has ever been made against anarchy, lawlessness, fraud and violence, and in favor of legitimate right, law, justice, truth, and the well being of society. Let us add that the sentiments expressed in the protest have received the prompt approval of a large portion of the French Bishops. We may also state that by the last news from Europe, no less than thirty-nine of the distinguished prelates of that country had issued pastorals on the subject of the rebellion in the Papal States.

In conclusion, we may state that The Espana of Madrid announces that the Spanish Bishops, in imitation of those of France, intend to publish pastoral letters in defence of the temporal power of the Pope, and that the Bishop of Avila has already issued one, which is similar in tone and spirit to that of the Bishop of Orleans.

THE GREAT EASTERN NOT TO VISIT AMERICA AT PRESENT—PARTIAL FAILURE OF THE BIG SHIP.

The Directors of the great Ship Company of England have decided that the Great Eastern will not leave ona voyage to America during the present winter, and the last meeting was adjourned without giving any decided promise as to at what time she would attempt to cross the Atlantic. Indeed they have acknowledged the extraordinary, but by us not unexpected fact, that on the day of her trial trip she was far from being in such a state of finish as would warrant the undertaking, for it is now said that "no time will be fixed for the transatlantic voyage until good progress has been made in fitting out the ship in thorough sea-going completeness."

After exhibiting a vast amount of petty personal jealousy, and having proved themselves everything only enlightened and liberal commercial men, the Directors seem to have experienced a pleasing and soothing idea, for we are told that instead of despatching their monster at the commencement of winter to the cold shores of Maine they intend sending her to the more genial port of Lisbon, and all passage money taken on account of the transatlantic voyage will be promptly returned.

The change to Lisbon will be, no doubt, very agreeable to the gallant Commander of the ship, as well as to every person serving under him. There they will enjoy better health, have much more agreeable visiters, and not half the work to do which they would have had if sent to Portland. A great deal of the heavy machinery intended for loading and unloading the vessel may be dispensed with at Lisbon, for if she take home a cargo from there—such as fruit, wine, oil, salt and steel—her many deck hands will be ample in force to stow the *entire* exports of the place in a portion of her hold, as the whole annual value of them, at latest reports, did not exceed two millions of dollars.

Lisbon, however, is a fine harbor, and a pretty place. It is said that it was founded by Ulysses, and we confidently trust that if the English Directors of the Company now voyage thereto they will return home imbued with a little of the wisdom of the immortal sage.

RENEWED HOPES FOR THE ATLANTIC CABLE—CURIOUS PHASES OF GIGANTIC ENTERPRISE.

One would imagine that the two greatest enterprizes of the day sympathized with each other in their hours of misfortune, and that both united in an endeavor to keep us, poor mortals, in hope that one or the other would yet be successful, and enable us to still assert that we had arrived at and consummated the great millenium of science and mechanics.

When the Atlantic Cable became pulseless and disappointment was settling over the face of the world in consequence, the huge sides of the Great Eastern appeared to loom more rapidly and distinctly into view, and we consoled ourselves for the loss of the expected instantaneous communication from the other side of the ocean with the hope of soon hailing the arrival of that vessel after a six or seven days passage, laden with news, newspapers, letters, and some hundreds, if not thousands, of friends and relatives. Indeed a good many people thought that this would be far better, more profitable, and a deal more genial than the thing of merely speaking a few words now and then by electricity, which plays so many strange pranks occasionally. Thus did the Great Eastern serve its wonderful contemporary the "cable" by directing public attention from its sudden silence.

Having struggled through the difficulties of her launch and enjoyed an exhilirating ovation, the "Big Ship" has had her day of trouble and humiliation. Immediately on the announcement of her temporary failure, we find the almost forgotten sub-ocean idol stirring itself, as it were, in its tangled bed and giving promise of renewed life. Despatches from Valencia, Ireland, tell us that the electricians, Messrs. Beardmore and Robinson, had lately experimented on the cable there, and that they had reported in such a manner as to encourage the hope of a resuscitation of the old wire. This hope will at once direct public attention from the Great Eastern, her accident, her Directors, and their lawsuit, and elate us with the idea that the immense Atlantic portion of Puck's cincture for the earth will be made complete.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH—Rev. Dr. Donovan will preach next Sunday, the 13th inst., in St. Andrew's Church. A collection will be taken up to aid the Church, now greatly embarrassed by the opening of Reade and the widening of Duane street. The Rev. Pastor and his congregation are making all possible speed to comply with the decision of the Supreme Court in the matter of Duane street.

COLLECTION FOR ST. JOSEPH'S SEMINARY.—

Amount reported	$7,913 20
Croton Falls	81 08
Total	$7,994 28

THOMAS S. PRESTON, Chancellor.

CAN ENGLAND HOLD GIBRALTAR?—OUGHT THE MEDITERRANEAN TO BE FREE?

Ought England to hold Gibraltar? Has she a right to constitute herself custodian of the key of the Mediterranean for all time? Every commercial nation, with al most every power claiming to be independent in the world, answers "No." Governed and armed as it is, the Rock fortress stands as a British menace to each free flag which enters the Straits, and there is not a vessel which passes there but actually does homage, although unseen, to the Union Jack which floats above it. More than this, Spain, a great and independent nation, is daily endangered by encroachments made on her land territory under shelter of the muzzles of the immense guns pointed over her soil.

In our opinion, this anomalous state of affairs cannot be permitted to endure very long. Europe is too enlightened for it, and England's diminished prestige will not permit her to uphold it if attacked. It is pretty evident that the complications now existing between Spain and Morocco, will terminate in war, and that war will bring the question to a practical issue. Paris semi-official journals have long since assured us that in a war with Morocco, Spain would have "all the sympathy of France," and so she will. Napoleon is greatly, nationally, interested in the progress and development of the colony of Algeria, and will undoubtedly aid Spain in extending her territory along the coast, no matter how England may grumble; and assured of such support, Spain will not be timid in her advances.

Our European advices by the North America, dated on the 26th of October, inform us that Spain is dissatisfied with the terms offered by Morocco, and war between these powers is considered imminent.

Should the war between Spain and Morocco come to the arbitrament of the sword there is no doubt but the Emperor of France will come in as an active belligerent before it ends, his troops having already been engaged with those of the new ruler of the Moors since the death of the late Emperor.

During the progress of the struggle the eyes of all will be turned towerd Gibraltar, and if Napoleon lives, he will, as sure as anything political can be regarded with certainty, work round to the reduction of Gibraltar even although the Mediterranean may be termed a "French lake" afterward. Should the work be done by France it will

be a good work and well done, for it appears most preposterous, in the present day, that one nation, because she rules over the petty and discontented island of Corfu, should intimidate every passenger in and out of the Mediterranean by an exclusive but jealous possession of such a monster position as that formed at Gibraltar.

RECEPTION OF THE UNITED STATES MINISTER AT PEKIN.

Honorable Mr. Ward, United States Minister to the Court of China, has entered Pekin and enjoyed a courteous reception at the hands of the Government authorities. Such is the substance of the latest news from Hong-Kong and the confirmation of the previous rumors, which were contradictory as to the successful progress of the representative of our Government toward the accomplishment of his mission, is of very high importance both in political and commercial points of view.

It appears that after the defeat of the English and French forces before the Taku forts, Mr. Ward retired to the Pietang River, a large stream about six miles north of the Pieho, and kept himself in readiness for communication with the native officials. He was attended by the officers and crew of the frigate Powhattan, and had the United States flag, which he intended to hoist in the ancient capital of the strange land, on board the chartered American river steamer, Toey-Wan. His presence was made known to the Cabinet in the capital, and on the 14th of August a reply was received authorizing him to proceed there. Mr. Ward consequently set out on the 20th of that month, accompanied by eight officers of the Powhattan and his Secretary, and waited on by a Mandarin and other Chinese of rank, journeyed to the city, where he was received, and exchanged the ratified treaty of our Government; so that this highly important State paper may be expected in Washington by the next mail in an authentic form.

Chagrined at his success the British press has enjoyed and laughed over a tale to the effect that the United States Mission was boxed up and carried into the city, without being permitted to see anything around them. This is not the fact. As he was about to go by an overland route, arrangements, "agreeable to Mr. Ward," were made for his journey, as we are told in the papers; so that in fact he traveled in a large country wagon or omnibus, extemporized for his service, and was made as comfortable as possible.

During the journey Mr. Ward epitomized our diplomacy in a single sentence, which, when contrasted with the war terrors with which England ever seeks to terrify the people of the East, accounts for our triumph and her present humiliation. When asked by a Chinese officer, "Why the English and French had left the river, and what they intended doing?" Mr. Ward replied, "I know nothing of the English or French, as I came here to attend to my own business alone." This we accept as a true embodiment of republican principle.

England's course is, consequently, far different. Rendered arrogant by a long career of unchecked oppression, her plan is to intimidate the inhabitants of every country with whom she is brought in close contact, and thus, as it were, force them to regard her as a power superior not only to themselves, but all the other nations who treat with them. Thus, in sending her treaty to Pekin lately, she determined to have a fight "anyhow," for we find that Admiral Hope had issued his orders and laid down his plan of battle, designated his hospital ships, divisioned off his gun boats, and commissioned his officers of reserve, when at Shanghai, *long before he was aware of any obstructions having been placed in the Peiho river.* Had he succeeded in his plan, China would have been opened by England with true Saxon *eclat;* in blood, carnage and misery, and then and thenceforward she would look on China as her own, and woe to the Chinaman who dared to purchase a cotton shirt or steel jack-knife unless it bore the trademark of Manchester or Birmingham.

The British minister at Pekin would have been, next to the Emperor, the greatest personage in the Central Flowery Kingdom, and whilst the former would be still addressed as "Brother of the Sun," there is little doubt but the latter would claim to shine as a luminary of almost equal splendor in the eyes of the envoys of all other nations.

By inordinate greed, John Bull has lost a great deal, and by "minding his own business," Mr. Ward has gained a great good for this country. Joining hands with Russia in Pekin, our genuine republicanism and the moderating absolutism of the Czar will unite to form a system of policy for China which will stay the avarice and humble the arrogance of England. Russia will extend her own possessions and consolidate her territorial power on the Amoor, whilst the natives, who have ever dreaded the British, will find that the United States can supply them with all the manufactured articles they may require without cheating them by cash exchanges, poisoning them with trade opium, or oppressing them with fiery war ships. Lord Elgin, during a late speech in England, congratulated the people on the probability of soon receiving an order for "two hundred millions of cotton night-caps from China." The course of late events, and the fact of Mr. Ward's entry into Pekin, lead us to think that Lowell may be required to supply them instead of Leeds.

This direction of trade England fears, for not only would it sweep from her manufacturers the reward which they expected for sanctioning her previous cruelties in China and paying such enormous taxes for Eastern wars, but it would erect new Lowells on almost every one of our chief rivers, and thus, by enabling us to consume our raw cotton at home, throw her mills idle, and force her operatives to choose one of two joyous alternatives: freedom by wholesale emigration to the United States, or freedom by revolution from feudal oppression and aristocratic rule at home.

We doubt not but that day will arrive and soon. Already does the immense export trade of China and Japan gravitate towards San Francisco and New York, and day after day, and month after month, an increasing impetus will be given to it on its new course by the cultivation of our commercial and diplomatic relations with the rulers and people of the East in the manner adopted by Mr. Ward. By "minding our own business," New York will be the *entrepot* of the trade of the world, even if England should succeed in building her railroad from New Westminster, on Fraser River, down to Halifax and Quebec, with the express design of ousting us from the transit profits of the mighty traffic which crosses the North Pacific.

THE KNOXITE EVANGELIZATION OF IRELAND --- AMERICAN FINANCIAL VALUATION OF THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION.

Hudibras informs us that the value of anything is to be taken at

"Just as much as it will bring,"

and there is no other place, that we are aware of, where the truth of the assertion of the quaint old poet moralist is better understood than in New York. We test the merit of every undertaking, invention, and speculation, in a very short time, and encourage or discountenance each by sympathy or cash, just at its "value," as we find it.

As anticipated in THE RECORD, the great Presbyterian mission which lately arrived amongst us, in order, as stated, to raise a fund for the conversion of Ireland from Catholicity to some form of new light doctrine, has had its trial. We received the three Fathers of the Knoxite Church, who detached themselves from the congregations in order to find the "sinews" of the home war on the 22d of November last, and heard their united sentiments. That was a very good beginning, and since that time the missionaries have sermonized, lectured and preached so frequently that the announcement of their Sunday appointments—for morning, noon and evening—constitutes an interesting and prominent feature in our "Religious Intelligence," as given in the Sunday papers. Ireland's cause has been fully stated, and the issue plainly put to our Presbyterian fellow-citizens: "Give us money and she is free from the bondage of Rome."

American Presbyterians are Americans as well as Presbyterians, so they reasoned on the thing after the maxim of Hudibras. We were not, therefore, surprised, to see it lately announced that all the money taken up in New York, Brooklyn, Williamsburgh, Jersey City, Hoboken, Staten Island —amounted to just five thousand dollars!! That was about as much as Presbyterians could do in the cause, and that amount they received. We find now that a mistake was made in the figures—instead of five, the missionaries who left their "homes and flocks," actually had ten thousand dollars given them.

Ten thousand dollars to carry on the "work" of conversion in a "benighted and ignorant land." It will never pay expenses. It will not grease the Northern "Revival" machinery, now pretty rusty, when the reverend trio get home, and we doubt not but they themselves, with their children after them, will be pointed at as having cheated the treasury of the Lord by retaining for their own profit a portion of the funds.

It is in order to prevent this impression from gaining ground in Ireland that we send off THE RECORD to say that the reverend gentlemen took in just as much as we thought the humbug was worth, and no more. As we have heretofore stated, it will only enable them to have a pleasant trip, see "life" and the "sights" of New York, and then go home. Should a few dollars remain in hand, we again beg to put in a kind word for the poor old Presbyterian victims of the Irish famine of '47.

Seriously: contrast the amounts taken up by these men with those given daily by Catholics here for religious and truly charitable purposes. Why our last number showed that *eight thousand dollars* were taken up in the different Catholic Churches for Saint Joseph's Seminary *in one day.* This was independent of any other donations or the money spent at Catholic Fairs, or given for educational purposes. But Faith and Charity do great things, while humbug, hysteria and India Ink, effect nothing.

Art in the Metropolis.

SONTAG'S "DREAM OF ITALY."—Our city never presented greater attractions for lovers of Art than it does at the present moment, for in addition to the galleries with their standard attractions, we have Church's magnificent "Heart of the Andes," and Sontag's exquisite "Dream of Italy." The latter, which is now on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery, should be visited by all who admire beauty of form and color, or whose eyes rest with pleasure on scenes of surpassing loveliness. Beautiful indeed as a dream is that glowing Italian landscape, with its classic ruins and graceful vegetation, its rose-tinted clouds and sun-lighted river, yet wearing withal such an air of *vrai-semblance* that it might be the production of an actual scene rather than the embodiment of an artist's idea. Through the centre of the landscape glides a winding stream, spanned by a broken moss-covered arch, near which stands or reclines a group of Italian peasants in their picturesque national costume. The banks of the river are adorned with ruins in every stage of decay, broken pediments, ruined pillars, and slender upright shafts, with their graceful capitals untouched by time. Ruins are on the eminence to the right of the picture, ruins crop out through the vegetation to the left, and ruins are visible on the grassy promontories that jut into the stream. What we have written gives an idea only of the form and arrangement of the picture, but how shall we describe the glow, the atmospheric effects, the brightness, or the shade, which seems but "the excess of glory obscured," and which are the real beauties of this wondrous dream.

One cannot look upon this picture without longing to see that Italy which is the dream of poet as well as painter, and exclaiming with the former:

"Oh, for a magic power to wander
One bright year in such a land."

We cannot imagine a greater pleasure than to roam from Italy to the Andes, take in the full sublimity of that unequalled mountain solitude, and then hurry back to the crumbling monuments of the Past.

THE CATHOLIC FAIR OF WILLIAMSBURG.—The Annual Fair of the Church of Saints Peter and Paul, Brooklyn, E. D., was held at the Odeon, Williamsburg, during three days of the past week, in order to raise a fund for the relief of members of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul. Through the exertions of numerous zealous canvassers, cheered on by the Rev. Pastor of the church, there was a goodly array of well filled tables in the large hall of the building. These were presided over by ladies so piously captivating, and surrounded by bands of juveniles so earnestly Catholic and charitable, that visitors had slight chance of retiring without expending a good deal more than the cost of the admission ticket. All were satisfied, however, and good humor prevailed on every side. Drawing by lot, auctions, and the receipts of "grab bags," continued to swell the general fund, until the closing night, when the Fair was wound up with a dance, to the great delight of all its promoters. Brooklyn is generally denominated the "City of Churches," but its eastern section may be soon termed the city of "the Catholic Church," so rapid is the progress of religion in that quarter. No more intelligent, devoted, moral and sterling Catholic people can be found than those who make up the congregations there. The schools are well attended by the children, whose parents are united and ardent in their belief.

All this comes in pleasing contrast to the position of the Catholics of the 'Burgh some twenty years since, when some of the now leading traders professing our faith there could stand in the doors of their small stores and watch their customers tripping over the fields. Even fifteen years ago, when the excitement of the Philadelphia Native riots was at its height, a good deal of bad feeling was evinced by the "Nativists" of Williamsburgh towards the very church of Saints Peter and Paul, now so popular amongst all classes, as shown by the liberal response given to the call of Father Malone for the Fair. During the Fair, a good many of our dissenting brethren lent "aid and comfort" to the good Sisters, and Father Malone, whose name is familiar as a household word to all.

THE HARPER'S FERRY OUTBREAK.—The trial of Ossawatamie Brown is concluded, and the sentence pronounced against him is death. The jury gave in their verdict of guilty on all the counts of the indictment—"guilty of treason, of conspiring and advising with slaves to rebel, and of murder in the first degree." The prisoner made a few remarks, exonerating himself from the charge of inciting the slaves to revolt; declared his intention to be simply the liberation of a few negroes and their removal to Canada, and bore testimony to the truthful manner in which the witnesses testified throughout the trial. The calm demeanor which he exhibited during the entire proceedings, did not desert him at its close, and he received his sentence without any appearance of emotion. The second of December is the day appointed for his execution, but whether it will take place on that day, or at all, appears as yet uncertain. It was at first supposed that his sentence would be immediately followed by his execution, but an interval of thirty days was assigned, and if any further respite or ultimate pardon be granted, it rests with the Legislature and not with the executive authority. The trial of Cook is expected to be held in the United States District Court, with a view of compelling the attendance of parties throughout the different States of the Union, suspected of complicity in the affair.

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

DOMESTIC.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AT BRASHER FALLS.—The following interesting particulars have been sent to us by a respected correspondent at Brasher Falls:

On last Wednesday, the Catholic Church of Brasher Falls—having been largely added to within the last year—was blessed by Rev. P. J. McGlynn, the Pastor. Truly, God is with us, for now, through the untiring exertions of our beloved Priest, we have a place where we can all assemble together, "to worship God in his holy temple." It is indeed pleasing to the eye and consoling to the heart of every Catholic to see the cross erected in places such as this, which but sixteen years ago was a wilderness. But the strong arms and stout hearts of Irish Catholic emigrants have not been idle during that short period, and their industry has been amply rewarded, for most of them have happy, comfortable homes, and some even affluence. But their prosperity cramps not their generosity or their devotion, but rather increases both, towards the ancient and venerable religion of their "sainted fathers." The church is free of all debt.

Yours truly,

L. M.

THE DEDICATION OF ST. PETER'S CATHOLIC CHURCH (GERMAN), CLEVELAND, corner of superior and Dodge streets, took place yesterday morning. The attendance was very large, the immense building being filled. The building is one of the largest of its character in Cleveland, and in its interior plan perhaps the most beautiful and costly. The whole structure cost about fifty-five thousand dollars.

Among the distinguished dignitaries of the Church who participated in the services were Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati; Bishop de Goesbriand, of Burlington, Vermont; Bishop Luers, of Fort Wayne, Indiana; and Bishop Rappe, of Cleveland; together with a large number of the resident priesthood of the city, and Father Luhr, the pastor of St. Peter's congregation. The consecration ceremonies were performed by Archbishop Purcell and the Bishops.

The dedicatory sermon was preached by Archbishop Purcell, and was an interesting and instructive discourse. It was founded upon a text in the seventh chapter in Second Chronicles, wherein God announced to Solomon his intention of blessing the newly completed Temple of Jerusalem. In the course of his remarks, Archbishop Purcell alluded to the fact that Bishop Rappe, since his installation of the diocese of Cleveland, has been instrumental in the erection of seventy-five churches, and has participated in their consecration ceremonies.

[Cleveland Leader of Monday, 24th ult.

The cost of this beautiful church, we are assured, did not much exceed twenty thousand dollars. It will be completed—altar, pulpit, pews, and tower—it is thought, for ten thousand dollars more.

The church was blessed and the altar consecrated by the Right Rev. Bishop of Burlington, who also preached an excellent sermon in the Cathedral, on Sunday evening, on the importance of salvation. The solemn Pontifical Mass was sung, with the usual attendance of office and honor, by the Right Rev. Bishop of Cleveland. The Right Rev. Bishop of Fort Wayne preached in the new church in the evening.

It would, we think, be impossible for any other man than the energetic Bishop of Cleveland to have endowed his see and diocese with more and better institutions than he has in an episcopate of only a dozen years. The finger of God, the right hand of God, is visible in the religious and charitable creations that abound in that young diocese.

[Cincinnati Telegraph, Oct. 29.

THE BISHOP OF MOBILE.—The apostolic letters for the consecration of Right Rev. John Quinlan, President of Mount St. Mary's Seminary, Cincinnati, Bishop of Mobile, have been received by the Most Rev. Anthony Blanc, D. D., Archbishop of New Orleans. The consecration of the new Bishop will take place in the Cathedral of New Orleans on the first Sunday of Advent, Nov. 27th.

The choice of the Holy See has been in this instance directed by the suffrages of the Most Rev. the Archbishop, and the Right Rev. Bishops of the province of New Orleans to a most judicious selection of the future incumbent of the important see of Mobile and successor of the lamented Bishop Portier. Dr. Quinlan is in his 34th year, having been born on the 19th of October, 1826. He commenced the study of Philosophy and Theology, with the kindred sciences, in the Seminary of Cincinnati, and continued them at Emmettsburg, until his ordination, under the tuition of the Right Rev Dr. Elder, the distinguished Bishop of Natchez. In addition to the virtues, piety, and learning essential for the exalted office of Bishop, Dr. Quinlan possesses a clear, strong, logical mind, improved by hard study. He has had valuable experience as a pastor of souls, at Piqua, Miami county, and at St. Patricks in this city, where he shared the labors and esteem of the Right Rev. Bishop Wood, now of Philadelphia, and combines a good knowledge of the theory of church music, with the practice. He is, moreover, an impressive speaker, and wields a ready pen. With such qualifications, but above all God's blessing, we anticipate what we pray for most earnestly, for himself and his respected clergy and flock, an honored and useful episcopate. [Cin. Telegraph, Oct. 29.

PASTORAL LETTER OF RIGHT [REV. BISHOP OF CLEVELAND TO THE REV. CLERGY.—*Dearly beloved friends of the Clergy*:—I send you an acknowledgment of the amount contributed last year in our diocese for the Theological Seminary. Be kind enough to return our sincere thanks to all that have so generously assisted us in the support and improvement of that holy work, and receive yourselves, faithful co-operators, the expression of our gratitude for your own contributions, and for the zeal you have exhibited by advocating so good a cause with your respective flocks. The time has come for taking a new subscription for the same purpose, and we rely upon your devotion for obtaining, if possible, a larger help. The number of students has increased, and instead of three we had employed before, we have secured five professors, whose zeal and piety are so eminently seconded by experience, learning, and science.

Considering our pecuniary difficulties, we should have postponed the erection of our new Seminary; but over-crowded in the old building, and fearing for the health of the professors and students, we have been compelled to begin the new edifice this fall. Trusting in the help of a kind Providence, which so frequently has blessed our efforts—trusting also in the generosity of the Catholics of our diocise, we hope to have the work finished before next summer. Let, then, the good pastor of each congregation stimulate the good and pious feelings of his own flock, and with the blessing of God we hope to see the diocese endowed with a seminary which will honor their zeal, and prove a nursery of pious, learned, and devoted priests.

†AMADEUS, Bishop of Cleveland.

DIOCERE OF DUBUQUE.—Rev. J. W. Scallan and Rev. J. J. Marsh, Recently ordained by Rt. Rev. Bishop Smyth, are located, the former at Dewitt Clinton county, Iowa, and the latter at Fort Dodge.

CONFIRMATION AT PORT CARBON, PA.—Right Rev. Bishop Neumann, says The Herald and Visitor of the 5th instant, administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to 158 persons at St. Theresa's Church, Port Carbon, on Sunday, the 23d ult. The same Prelate administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to 146 persons at St. Kieran's Church, Heckshirville, on Sunday, the 30th ult.

THE CHURCH OF THE ASSUMPTION, PHILADELPHIA.—The Church of the Assumption (Rev. Father Carter's) has recently been refitted and repaired. The work of repairing was commenced about three months ago, and nearly completed at the time of the consecration of the church. As it now is, this church, in point of beauty, strength and massiveness, will compare favorably with any in the city. The interior has been thoroughly painted, the walls have been plastered, and everything conducive to its appearance and strength has been well attended to. The main altar has been beautifully adorned; the tracing has been painted, and two pair of handsome ornaments have been placed upon it. The windows have been renewed, and are now arranged in such a manner that they move on a pivot, instead of the inconvenient manner before used, of moving sideways. Rev. Father Carter has personally superintended the repairing, and much credit is due to him for the efficient manner in which he has done it, and the exquisite taste which he has displayed.

[Herald and Visitor. Nov. 5.

FOREIGN.

PROTEST OF THE UNIVERS AGAINST THE NOTICE OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.—The Univers publishes the following protest against the notice lately served upon the journals that they are not to publish the bishops' pastoral letters: "For the last two days The Univers has not published any circulars or mandates of our lords the bishops, touching the situation of the sovereign Pontiff. Not that this manifestation of the hearts and minds of Catholics has ceased to flow on, but we have received an injunction from the Government not to reproduce any more of their documents, and this injunction is particularly serious, when we reflect that this journal has lately received a warning. Under these circumstances we owe a word of explanation to our readers, and more especially to those venerable prelates who have done us the honor to send their mandates to us. The names of these, up to the present time, are Cardinal Bonald, Archbishop of Lyons, and the Bishops of Moulins, Vannes, Soissons, Quimper, Nevers, Versailles, and Digne. The injunction alluded to appears to us essentially temporary. The object of it, we are told, is to protect the acts and the dignity of bishops from the violence of the newspapers; but it should be remembered that the word of the bishops has been the mainstay of all Catholics in every serious crisis of the Church and of the society within the last thirty years. That word has never made itself heard without provoking, as at this day, a torrent of abuse. It, however, never gave way, but, on the contrary, has always prevailed, because it is inspired by, and in its turn inspires the most noble sentiments. The Government of Napoleon III. has always professed the utmost respect for the rights of the Church. It is difficult to conceive that he can wish to deprive the bishops of that publicity by means of the press, which is open to all the rest of the world, or to deprive Catholics of that collective voice of their chief pastors which has ever so strongly inculcated the love of order, justice and liberty. For our own parts, if this prohibition is to continue, we shall consider that the most precious part of civil and religious liberty is taken away from us. In such a case we should be without guide, compass or shield, and should expect at no distant time to see the Catholic press without any place in that vast field of public discussion in which it is our desire honorably to do our duty up to the last possible moment.

LOUIS VEUILLOT, Redacteur-en-Chef.
EUGENE TACONET, Proprietaire Gerant.

ALL-HALLOWS COLLEGE—DEPARTURE OF MISSIONARIES.—The West Indian steamer, Shannon, which left Southampton on the 17th inst., conveys to the mission three young priests from the Foreign Missionary College. These gentlemen's names are Rev. Joseph Molloy, Patrick Smith, and Michael Naughton. They are destined for the diocese of Rosean, Dominica, and received the holy orders of priesthood at the hands of the venerable Bishop of Meath on the 15th of August.

PROFESSION IN LORETTO ABBEY, RATHFARNHAM, IRELAND.—The impressive ceremony of profession and reception into religion of five young ladies took place on the 13th inst. in Loretto Abbey, Rathfarnham. The ladies who made their solemn vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience in the service of their Lord were eight, among whom were Miss Kate Cecilia Hammond, eldest daughter of the late Edward Hammond, Esq., of Carlow. The Most Rev. Monsignor Meagher officiated in the absence of His Grace the Archbishop. The Rev. James Kavanagh, of Carlow College, preached a most eloquent and delightful sermon on the occasion, alluding to the happiness of those who listen to the call from heaven to pass their lives, and give up the springtime of their existence to the service of the little ones of Christ, and whose reward shall be exceeding great in the kingdom of their Spouse; and on the other side, to the misery of those who neglect so noble a vocation for the pleasures and nothingness of the world. After the ceremony the guests, to the number of 120, sat down to a sumptuous *dejeuner*, laid out in one of the spacious halls of the convent.

ECCLESIASTICAL MISCELLANY.

The Gazette du Midi says it is stated positively that at the solemnity of the inauguration of the statue of the Holy Virgin at Avignon, on the 23d inst. eighteen archbishops and bishops will be present. Among the number mentioned are the Cardinals de Bonald and Donnet, Archbishops of Lyons and Bourdeaux.

A Paris journal states that a great many bishops who have hitherto refrained from giving their opinion on the Papal crisis, are about to deliver it in the pulpit, in bringing the recent allocution of the Pope under the notice of their flocks.

THE HEALTH OF THE HOLY FATHER.—Our latest accounts from Italy represent the Holy Father as enjoying excellent health. The retirement of Castel-Gandolfo allows him to take the air without withdrawing his attention too much from business. The weather had been remarkably favorable. The quiet village in the Alban hills was enlivened by the presence of numerous visitors of distinction, and the villagers took every opportunity of manifesting their respectful affection to their Father and Sovereign. The Holy Father was expected to return to Rome on Thursday last, the 20th inst. The Pope had received the French Ambassador, Count de Gramont, to several protracted interviews, and the Count had several times been a guest at the Pontifical table.

On the 17th inst., set sail from Southampton, on their way to Guatemala, in Central America, seven nuns of the community of Notre Dame, at Namur, in Belgium.

Geneva now contains 20,000 Catholics, out of 43,000 inhabitants, two Catholic churches, eight Brothers of the Christian schools, and sixteen Sisters of Charity.

A letter from Cochin China of the 27th of July, announces that the church erected at Saigon by Bishop Lefevre, was to be consecrated on the 15th of August. The number of Christians who came from Cambodge to settle in Saigon was daily increasing. Near Saigon, at the northern mouth of the Cambodge or Meicon River, was settled in 1783 a colony of Japanese Christians.

On Sunday, the 16th inst., was read in all the churches of the Archdiocese of Lyons the pastoral letter of his Eminence Cardinal de Bonald, prescribing the continuation of prayers for the Holy Father. On the day before, the parish priests of Lyons had called in a body at the residence of their Cardinal Archbishop, to express to him the unanimity with which his clergy shares his sorrow at the intended spoliation with which the Holy Father is threatened.

"We have received," says the Univers, "a circular letter from the Archbishop of Sens to the clergy of his diocese, on the subject of the disturbances in the Papal States, and a pastoral letter of the Bishop of Nantes, ordering public prayers for the Pope. We may add to the names of those venerable prelates that of the Bishop of Perpignan, who has sent us an episcopal document, which he has drawn up on the present situation of the Papacy. The Bishop of Limoges, on the occasion of his translation to the Archiepiscopal See of Toulouse, has published a pastoral letter, accompanied by the following note: "We warmly exhort the cures to refer to our pastoral letter of the 18th May last, and to continue, until tranquillity shall have been re-established in the Pontifical States, the prayers prescribed in that letter.'"

The Bishops of Angers, Verdun, and Chartres, have now to be added to the list of prelates who have published pastoral letters in defence of the temporal power of the Pope; and the Bishop of Lucon has written a letter to the same effect to the Cardinal Archbishop of Bordeaux. The clergy of Aix also, headed by their Archbishop, have signed an address to the Holy Father.

The Board of Maynooth College has appointed the Rev. Edward O'Brien, of the Dunboyne establishment, Professor of the Class of humanity, vacant by the appointment of the Rev Mr. Gargan to the chair of Ecclesiastical History.

On the 19th of October, the members of the Irish Hierarchy assembled at the Presbytery, Marlborough street, Dublin, for the consideration of the several questions discussed in their recent pastoral, and especially the subject of education. Shortly after 11 o'clock on the previous day, the Board of St. Patrick's College, Maynooth, assembled at the same place, to appoint a lay trustee in the room of the late Anthony Strong Hussey, Esq., and to transact other business. The Board have elected the Right Hon. R. More O'Ferrall a lay trustee in the room of the late A. S. Hussey, Esq.

We are enabled to state that the health of his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop is improving, but is still such as to render the most complete rest imperatively necessary. The Cardinal's medical advisers hope that a continuance of complete rest will enable his Eminence to undertake the journey to Rome as originally intended, without risk of over fatigue. In the meanwhile, we are authorised to make the above statement, in order to allay unnecessary apprehensions, and at the same time to give authentic information to the wide circle, whose kind inquiries by letter from all quarters it is obviously impossible, compatibly with the conditions above expressed, for the Cardinal to acknowledge and answer as he might wish.

[Weekly Register.

The Venice Gazette of the 10th of October, announces the arrival there of the Archbishop of Udine, and the Bishops of Verona, Padua, Feltre and Celluno, Concordia, Treviso, and Cenedo. The Bishops of Vicenza and Rovigo have sent plenipotentiaries to this meeting, the object of which is not stated.

The Gazette du Midi announces that M. Pierre Faubert, Minister Plenipotentiary of Hayti to the Holy See, has arrived at Marseilles on his way to Rome.

Twenty Golden Years Ago.

BY CLARENCE MANGAN.

O the rain, the weary, dreary rain,
How it plashes on the window-sill!
Night, I guess too, must be on the wane,
Strass and Gass* around are grown so still.
Here I sit, with coffee in my cup—
Ah! t'was rarely I beheld it flow
In the tavern where I loved to sup
Twenty golden years ago!

Twenty years ago, alas!—but stay—
On my life, 'tis half-past twelve o'clock!
After all, the hours *do* slip away—
Come, here goes to burn another block!
For the night, or morn, is wet and cold;
And my fire is dwindling rather low:—
I had fire enough, when young and bold
Twenty golden years ago.

Dear! I don't feel well at all, somehow:
Few in Weimar dream how bad I am;
Floods of tears grow common with me now,
High-Dutch floods, that Reason cannot dam.
Doctors think I'll neither live nor thrive
If I mope at home so—I don't know—
Am I living *now*? I *was* alive
Twenty golden years ago.

Witeless, friendless, flaggonless, alone,
Not quite bookless, though, unless I choose,
Left with nought to do, except to groan,
Not a soul to woo, except the muse—
O! this is hard for *me* to bear,
Me, who whilome lived so much *en haut*,
Me, who broke all hearts like china-ware,
Twenty golden years ago!

Perhaps 'tis better;—time's defacing waves,
Long have quenched the radiance of my brow—
They who curse me nightly from their graves,
Scarce could love me were they living now;
But my loneliness hath darker ills—
Such dun duns as Conscience, Thought and Co.,
Awful Gorgons! worse than tailors' bills,
Twenty golden years ago!

Did I paint a fifth of what I feel,
O, how plaintive you would ween I was!
But I won't albeit I have a deal
More to wail about than Kerner has!
Kerner's tears are wept for withered flowers,
Mine for withered hopes, my scroll of woe
Dates, alas! from youth's deserted bowers,
Twenty golden years ago!

Yet, may Deutschland's bardlings flourish long,
Me, I tweak no beak among them;—hawks
Must not pounce on hawks: besides, in song
I could once beat all of them by chalks.
Though you find me as I near my goal,
Sentimentalizing like Rousseau,
O! I had a grand Byronian soul
Twenty golden years ago!

Tick-tick, tick-tick!—not a sound save Time's,
And the windgust as it drives the rain—
Tortured torturer of reluctant rhymes,
Go to bed and rest thy aching brain!
Sleep!—no more the dupe of hopes or schemes;
Soon thou sleepest where the thistles blow—
Curious anti-climax to thy dreams
Twenty golden years ago!

* Street and lane.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT PASTORAL FROM THE PRIMATE OF BELGIUM.

The Temporal Possessions of the Pope Necessary for His Independence.

Engelbert Sterckx, by the mercy of God Cardinal Priest of the holy Roman Church of St. Barthelemi in l'Ile, Archbishop of Malines, Primate of Belgium, &c., to the clergy and the faithful of our diocese. Health and benediction in our Lord.

"Our dearest diocesans:—The enemies of the holy Apostolic See, for the conversion of whom we have recommended you to pray, in accordance with the desires of our most holy father the Pope, far from returning from their errors, have extended their guilty excesses even to the extent of snatching from the temporal sovereignty of the Papacy the fine provinces of Romagna, which belonged to it by the most legitimate and most sacred titles, which the magnanimous Pius IX. governed in the wisest manner, and which, but a short time ago, had once more proved by the most brilliant demonstration, the happiness they experienced in being placed under his paternal government. You have already learned, our dearest diocesans, what crimes have been committed in these provinces; but it will not be less advantageous to you to be apprised of them again from the mouth of the venerated chief of the Church himself. Wherefore we now communicate to you a faithful translation of the words which he has used in publishing those deplorable events at the meeting of Cardinals which took place on the 26th September last. (Here follows the text of the Pontifical allocution.) Such, our dearest diocesans, are the words by which the Sovereign Pontiff has poured his sorrow into the bosoms of those who must especially participate in his solicitudes and his labors. May not we take part in his affliction? May not we disapprove of that which he disapproves of, and reprove that which he reproves? May we not have recourse to that prayer which he recommended with so much solicitation? You see, our dearest diocesans, there is a large amount of evil in those unfortunate provinces. To the blackest ingratitude, to the most perfidious hypocrisy, to accusations the most unjust against the legitimate authority, to deeds of violence towards the clergy and the faithful, to sacrilege itself, these perverse men have added usurpation the most illegitimate of the rights of the sovereign power of the holy Apostolic See, and, to use the words of one of our colleagues in the episcopacy, 'what are most sad in those sad and culpable errors are not even the attacks levelled against the temporal rights of the Holy See, however criminal and accursed they are, but they are the inimical feelings which have been spread, fomented, and, as it may be said, naturalized for the first time among Christian populations against the head of the Church, whom they were accustomed to venerate, not only as the highest human power, but as the august and supreme depository of the power of God. It may be asked with fear, what can the Catholic people respect who have been persuaded to bully and to ridicule such a Sovereign?—and how will it be possible to establish any kind of government in those fine provinces of Italy when they have allowed themselves to become intoxicated with all the madness of insubordination, all the passions of hatred, and all the infernal delights of sacrilege?' You may now understand easily, our dearest diocesans, these most powerful reasons which urge us to demand of you still more fervent and unanimous prayers. Yes, pray with more earnestness than ever. Multiply your abstinences, your alms, and your other good works; communicate more frequently, and assist as often as possible at the holy sacrifice of the mass, at the evening office of benediction, and likewise at the prayers with which those offices are accompanied. In a word, spare no means calculated to calm the anger of God, which is weighing upon those Christian populations; and to obtain for the desolate heart of the Sovereign Pontiff the great consolation of seeing order re-established, and his rebel subjects returning from their errors and re-entering upon the ways of justice, of order, and of virtue, which can alone conduct them to true happiness in the present life as well as in the future existence. With these views we order, first that besides the prayor *Pro quacumque necessitate*, already prescribed, the priests shall recite after each mass, which they will celebrate five times, the Dominical Prayer and the Angelic Salutation. Secondly—at each office of benediction there shall be sung the Psalm, *Qui habitat in adjutorio*, with the verses and prayers which follow in the Roman ritual and the processional entitled *Processio pro quacumque tribulatione*. Our present mandate shall be read from the pulpit upon the Sunday following its reception.

"Given at Malines, under our signature, our seal, and the counter signature of our secretary, Oct. 10, 1859.

"ENGLEBERT,

"Cardidal Archbishop of Malines.

"By command of his Eminence, the Cardinal Archbishop.

"M. DHANIS, Secretary."

PLEASANT SURPRISE.—A young man of eighteen, a student in a university, took a walk one day with a professor, who was generally termed the student's friend, such was his kindness to the young men whom he had under his care. While they were walking together, and the professor was seeking to lead the conversation upon serious subjects, they saw a pair of old shoes lying in the path, which they supposed to belong to a poor man who was at work in a field close by, and who had nearly finished his day's work. The young student turned to the professor, saying: "Let us play the man a trick. We will hide his shoes and conceal ourselves behind these bushes, and watch to see his surprise when he cannot find them."

"My dear friend," said the professor, "we must never amuse ourselves at the expense of the poor. But you are rich, and you may give yourself a much greater pleasure by means of this poor man. Put a dollar in each of his shoes, and then we will hide ourselves."

The student did so, and then placed himself with the professor behind the bushes close by, through which they could easily see and watch the poor laborer. He had soon finished his work, and crossed the field to the path where he had left his coat and shoes. While putting on his coat, he slipped his foot into one of the shoes, but feeling something hard, he stooped and found the dollar. Astonishment and wonder filled his countenance, he gazed upon the dollar, turned round and looked at it again and again; then he looked around him on all sides, but could see no one. Then he put the money in his pocket and proceeded to put on the other shoe; but how great was his amazement when he found the other dollar! His feelings overcame him; he fell upon his knees, looked up to heaven, and uttered aloud a fervent prayer, in which he spoke of his wife, sick and helpless, and his children without bread, whom this timely aid from some heaven-sent benefactor would save from perishing. The young man stood there deeply affected, and tears filled his eyes.

"Now," said the professor, "are you not much more pleased than if you had played your intended trick?"

"Oh, dearest sir," answered he, "you have taught me a lesson that I will never forget."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. NICHOLS' LECTURES ON CATHOLICITY AND PROTESTANTISM.—The following series of Lectures is now in course of publication:—

I. The History of the Holy Catholic Church.
II. The History of Protestantism.
III. The Popular Objections to Catholicity.
IV. The Doctrines and Evidences of the Catholic Church.
V. The Catholic Church the Church of the Bible.

Each Lecture makes a neat pamphlet of seventy pages; and they are furnished at the rate of 15 for $1, 50 for $3, 100 for $5, sent by mail, post-paid, either of one Lecture or the series. Nearly thirty thousand have already been ordered for gratuitous distribution. The first three are issued, and the other two are in press and will soon be ready. Address T. L. NICHOLS, M. D., New York.
oct1 tf

NEW YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton Market slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A M, 1 P M, 4. P M, and 6 P M, connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8, and 10 A M, and 3 and 5 P M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11.15 A M; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P M. Passengers by this train will cross the Thirty-fourth street ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton Market slip, 25 cents All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown, and West Fushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4, and 6 o'clock: returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10:30, 5:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

A SPECIAL CARD.—RECORD readers will note that HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 BOWERY, has greatly reduced the prices of English, Medallion, Velvet, Brussels, and Ingrain Carpets, Rugs, Mats, Table and Piano Covers, Druggets, Shades, and Oil Cloths, far below any quoted in this city. oct8 3m

BUSINESS NOTICES.

BRADY'S GALLERY HAS REMOVED FROM No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleeker street.
PHOTOGRAPHS, DAGUERREOTYPES AND AMBROTYPES. aug13 3m

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IRON BEDSTEADS FOR ORPHAN Asylums, Colleges and Religious Institutions. Reference given to the Catholic Orphan Asylums of New York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Jersey City, &c, which are furnished with my Bedsteads. Hatstands, Store Stools and Iron Furniture generally made for the trade. sep17 6m JAMES SCOTT, 167 Centre st., cor. Canal]

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FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!
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ST. ANN ALEXIS SHORB,
Superioress St. Vincent's Asylum, Boston.

ANOTHER.

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Hamilton, C. W.

For sale by every druggist in the United States and British Provinces. mh19 1y

THE ONLY ARTICLE UNRIVALLED in Market, with immense Home and European Demand.—The reason why Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewal does, in all cases, restore the hair to its original color, and prevents it from falling off, is because it contains the principles necessary to restore the natural color permanently after the hair becomes grey, supplies the natural fluids, and thus makes it grow on bald heads, removes all dandruff, itching and heat from the scalp, quiets and tones up the nerves, and thus effectually cures all headache, and may be relied upon to cure all diseases of the scalp and hair; it will stop and keep it from falling off; makes it soft, glossy, healthy and beautiful, and if used by the young two or three times a week it will never fall or become grey. Then, reader, read the following and judge for yourself:

NEW YORK, Jan. 8, 1858.

Messrs. O. J. WOOD & Co.—Gentlemen: Having heard a great deal about Professor Wood's Hair Restorative, and my hair being quite grey, I made up my mind to lay aside the prejudice which I, in common with a great many persons, had against all manner of patent medicines, and a short time ago I commenced using your article to test it for myself.

The result has been so very satisfactory that I am very glad I did so, and for the good you, as well as for the encouragement of others who may be as grey as I was, but who, having my prejudice without my reason for setting it aside, are unwilling to give your Restorative a trial till they have proof—and this is the best proof being occular demonstration—I write you this letter, which you may show to any such, and also direct them to me for further proof, who am in and out of the N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment every day.

My hair is now in a good and much improved in appearance every way, being glossier and thicker and much more healthy looking. I am yours, respectfully,

HENRY JENKINS,
Cor. Columbia and Carroll streets, Brooklyn.

LIVINGSTON, Ala., Feb. 14, 1858.

Prof. WOOD—Dear Sir: Your Hair Restorative has done much good in this part of the country. My hair has been slightly diminishing for several years, caused, I suppose, from a slight burn when I was quite an infant. I have been using your Hair Restorative for six weeks, and I find that I have a fine head of hair now growing, after having used all other remedies known to no effect. I think it the most valuable remedy now extant, and advise all who are afflicted that way to use your remedy.

You can publish this if you think proper.

Yours, &c., S. W. MIDDLETON.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9, 1857.

Prof. WOOD—Dear Sir: Your Hair Restorative is proving itself beneficial to me. The iron and also the back part of my head almost lost lost its covering—was, in fact, BALD. I have used but two half-pint bottles of your Restorative, and now the top of my head is well studded with a promising crop of young hair, and the front is also receiving its benefit. I have tried other preparations without any benefit whatever. I think from my own personal recommendation I can induce many others to try it. Yours, respectfully,

D. R. THOMAS, M. D., No. 464 Vine street.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large, medium and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, and retails for $2 per bottle; the large holds a quart, forty per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3.

O. J. WOOD & Co., Proprietors,
No. 2 Broadway, New York (in the great N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment),
And No. 114 Market street, St. Louis, Mo.
And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. 8m

SAVAGE & BROTHER, PLUMBERS, No. 669 Sixth avenue New York, and No. 206 Fulton avenue Brooklyn. Water introduced into houses at the shortest notice. Country orders promptly attended to. (oct22 3m) THUR & PATRICK STREET.

SHIPPING.

NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY—Office removed from 177 West st., corner of Warren, to wharf foot of Canal street.

REGULAR THROUGH LINE TO SAN FRANCISCO,
Via Panama Railroad,
and connecting only with steamers Golden Gate, Golden Age, John L. Stephens,
and
of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at Panama.
DIRECT TO ASPINWALL.

The splendid steamships BALTIC, ADRIATIC and ATLANTIC, having been greatly refitted and adapted to the California trade, will hereafter run as above, leaving this port on the 5th and 20th of each month, from foot of Canal street, North river.

An experienced surgeon is attached to each ship.

Through freight and passengers will be immediately forwarded upon arrival of the steamer at Aspinwall.

Each of the above steamships has capacity for 600 to 800 tons of freight, which will be taken at moderate rates.

It is believed that the accommodation afforded by the above ships are unsurpassed by any in the world.

An extra ship is always in reserve at Panama, so that there will be no detention in forwarding passengers, baggage and freight.

For freight apply at the office of the company, No. 88 Wall street,

For passage apply at the only office of the companies, on the wharf foot of Canal street, to

o22 3m WILLIAM H. WICKHAM.

OLD BLACK BALL LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

ROCHE, BROTHERS & COFFEY, AGENTS,
No. 69 South street, New York.
ARRANGEMENTS FOR 1859.

Persons desirous of sending for their friends now residing in the Old Country, can make the necessary arrangements with the subscribers, and have them brought out by the "BLACK BALL, OR OLD LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS," sailing from Liverpool punctually on the 1st and 16th of each month, or by first class American ships weekly.

Should those sent for decline coming out, the money will be returned to the parties here, on producing the Packet Certificate and the receipt.

The "Black Ball Line of Liverpool Packets," comprise the following magnificent and fast sailing ships:

Harvest Queen (new,)	Columbia,
Isaac Webb (new,)	Fidelia,
Great Western,	Manhattan,
New Ship,	Yorkshire,
James Foster (new,) Capt. E. W. Peabody.	
Neptune (new,) Capt. J. H. Porter.	

Provisions of the best quality are provided for the passengers, and served out at the rate per week of 1¼ lbs. beef, 1 lb. pork, 8½ lbs. bread, 1 lb. flour, 1½ lbs. rice, 1½ lbs. peas or beans, 1½ lbs. oatmeal, 2 lbs. potatoes, 1 lb. sugar, and 2 oz. tea, for each adult passenger.

We issue drafts at sight for any amount on the Royal Bank of Ireland, Dublin, which are paid in all the towns and cities in Great Britain and Ireland, free of discount.

Apply, or address by letter enclosing a postage stamp) ROCHE, BROTHERS & COFFEY,
No. 69 South street, corner of Pine, N. Y.

AGENTS.

Boston, Mass.—Patrick Donahoe.
Cincinnati, Ohio—W. B. Barry & Co.
Lowell, Mass.—P. Sheahan.
New Haven, Conn.—P. Morrissey. 26f 1y

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. Lines, commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Nov. 12, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach street. This ship has five water-tight compartments, enclosing the engines, so that in case of accident to the engines or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of Passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.

No passage taken for the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway
N. B.—The splendid steamer FULTON, will succeed the ARAGO and sail Dec. 10. jy30 6m

TAPSCOTT'S LINE—LIVERPOOL PACKETS.—The subscribers continue to grant Certificates of Passage to or from Liverpool by their favorite line of Packets, sailing every five days.

REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.

T. & CO. also continue to issue drafts, payable on demand, throughout ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES.

Circulars with full particulars may be had on application (if by letter, inclose postage stamp) to

TAPSCOTT & CO., 86 South street, New York.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO, Liverpool.
jy30 6m

ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM.—Application for the admission of children to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylums, and for the withdrawal or binding out of same, are to be governed by the following regulations, which have been adopted by the Committee on Admission and Binding:

1. No application will be entertained by the Committee unless accompanied by a written recommendation from some reliable person, and from the pastor of a church in the parish in which the applicant resides, the latter recommendation being indispensable.

2. Every application must be in writing, and state name of child, age, whether orphan or half orphan, names of parents, place of birth of child, and parents' residence, and must be presented at the Asylum in Prince street.

3. Applications in accordance with the above will be considered by the Committee at their semi-monthly meetings, which take place at the Asylum in Prince street, on the second and last Wednesday of every month at 7 o'clock P. M.

4. Orders for admission will be issued by the Chairman on the day after the meeting at which the application has been approved, and are subject to the medical examination of a physician.

5. The number of half orphans that may be admitted in either asylum has been limited by the Board of Managers to a certain number, which the Committee on Admission and Binding are not allowed to exceed. The surviving parent of any half orphan admitted will be required to sign an agreement expressing the conditions upon which said half orphan is admitted.

6. No orphan will be withdrawn by a relative, unless after approval by the Committee, to whom an application therefor must have been previously submitted, and who will require relative so applying to qualify as guardian according to law.

7. Applications for binding out are to be left at the Asylum in Prince street, and will be acted upon at the time above specified, and in cases of emergency, by the Chairman, acting the committee.

8. Children that have left, or been withdrawn from the asylums, cannot be re-admitted.

9. Any further information can be obtained from the Committee, to whom all communications must be addressed at the Asylum in Prince street.

JAMES B. NICHOLSON,
Chairman of Committee

CHARLES TOAL,
THOMAS REILY,
L. B. BINSSE,
L. J. WHITE,
Members of Committee.

L. B. BINSSE, Secretary, mh19

ST. VINCENT'S HOSPITAL, UNDER the charge of the SISTERS OF CHARITY, West Eleventh street, near he Seventh avenue. sep8 6m

OFFICIAL.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
ALBANY, August 31, 1859.

TO THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF NEW YORK:

SIR—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, at the GENERAL ELECTION to be held in this State on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:—

A Secretary of State, in the place of Gideon J. Tucker.

A Comptroller, in the place of Sandford E. Church.

An Attorney General, in the place of Lyman Tremain.

A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Van R. Richmond.

A State Treasurer, in the place of Isaac V. Vanderpoel.

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Charles H. Sherrill.

An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of Wesley Bailey.

A Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of Alexander S. Johnson.

A Clerk of the Court of Appeals, in the place of Russell F. Hicks——

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District, in the place of James J. Roosevelt, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also Senators for the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Senate Districts, comprising the County of New York.

COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED:

Seventeen Members of Assembly.

Two Justices of the Superior Court, in the place of John Slosson and James Moncrief.

One Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, in the place of Charles P. Daly.

One Justice of the Marine Court, in the place of Albert A. Thompson—

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

The attention of Inspectors of Election and County Canvassers is directed to chap. 271 of Laws of 1859, a copy of which is printed herewith, for instructions in regard to their duties under said act, "submitting to the people a law authorizing a loan of two million five hundred thousand dollars, to provide for the payment of the floating debt of the State."

CHAPTER 271.

An Act to submit to the People a Law authorizing a Loan of Two Million Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, to provide for the payment of the Floating Debt of the State. Passed April 13, 1859—three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. The Commissioners of the Canal Fund are hereby authorized to borrow on the credit of the State two million five hundred thousand dollars, at a rate not exceeding six per cent. per annum, and reimbursable at such periods as shall be determined by the said Commissioners, not exceeding eighteen years from the time of making such loan. All the provisions of law in relation to loans made by Commissioners of the Canal Fund, and the issue and transfer of certificates of stock, shall apply to loans authorized by this act, so far as the same are applicable.

Sec. 2. The moneys realized by such loan shall be applied exclusively to the payment of claims against the State not otherwise provided for, for work done on the canals of the State, and for private property appropriated by the State for the use of such canals, and for injury to private property growing out of the construction of the canals, and to the payment of the principal and interest of such loan, and for no other purpose whatever.

Sec. 3. Two million five hundred thousand dollars is hereby appropriated to be paid out of the Treasury, on the warrant of the Auditor of the Canal Department, from the said moneys, within two years from the time when this act shall take effect, for the payment of claims against the State, specified in the last preceding section, and for the payment of the interest on the loan authorized by this act, which shall become payable prior to the receipt into the Treasury of the first annual tax, hereinafter directed to be levied and collected, for the payment of the interest and the principal of the loans authorized by this act; but any sum applied to pay interest as aforesaid may be refunded out of the proceeds of the said taxes when received into the Treasury.

Sec. 4. An annual tax is hereby imposed and shall be levied and collected in the same manner as other State taxes are levied and collected, sufficient to pay the interest and redeem the principle of the loan hereby authorized, within eighteen years from the time of the contracting thereof. The Comptroller shall ascertain and determine what sum, being applied in payment of principal and interest, in the first year after the tax can be collected as aforesaid, and in each succeeding year thereafter, within the period of eighteen years from the time of contracting said loan, will be sufficient to pay the interest and redeem the principal of said loan within said period of eighteen years; and the said yearly appropriation the sum so required among the several counties of this State, according to the then last corrected assessment rolls returned to his office, and shall give notice of such apportionment to the Boards of Supervisors of the respective counties. It shall be the duty of the Board of Supervisors of the respective counties to cause the amount so apportioned in each year to be levied, collected and paid into the Treasury of this State, in the same manner as other State taxes. The money collected and paid into the Treasury under this section shall constitute a sinking fund to pay the interest and redeem the principal of the loan contracted pursuant to this act, and shall be sacredly applied to that purpose; and if, at any time, the sinking fund shall be insufficient to comply with the requirements of this section, the Comptroller shall increase the sum thercafter to be levied and collected by tax in each year, so as to make the fund adequate for the purposes aforesaid.

Sec. 5. The fourth section of this act, imposing a tax, may be repeated whenever the revenues of the canals, after meeting all present constitutional charges upon them, shall amount to enough to form a sinking fund sufficient to pay the interest and redeem the principal of all loans within the eighteen years mentioned in the first section of this act.

Sec. 6. This act shall be submitted to the people of this State, at the next general election, and the votes given for the adoption shall be indorsed, "Canal Fund Loan," and shall be in the following form: "For a loan of two million five hundred thousand dollars, to pay the floating debt of the State," and "Against the loan of two million five hundred thousand dollars, to pay the floating debt of the State." The inspectors of the several election districts of this State shall provide a separate box, in which the ballots given in pursuance of this act shall be deposited. The ballots shall be canvassed and returned, and the result shall be determined and certified in the same manner as votes given for the office of Governor of the State. If a majority of the votes cast, pursuant to this act, shall be "For a loan of two million five hundred thousand dollars to pay the floating debt of the State," then the preceding sections of this act shall take effect; but if the majority of the votes so cast shall be "Against a loan of two million five hundred thousand dollars to pay the floating debt of the State," then the said sections shall not take effect, but shall be inoperative.

Yours, respectfully,
GIDEON J. TUCKEE, Secretary of State.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK,
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, August 31, 1859.

I hereby certify that the above is a true copy of the original notice received by me from the Secretary of State, and now on file in this office.

JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.

All the proprietors of public newspapers of the city and county of New York are herewith requested to publish the above once in each week until the election, and cause their bills for said publication to be sent to the Board of Supervisors for payment.—Dated New York, August 31, 1859. (sep10 tE) JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOHN BOWES, MANUFACTURER of Plain and Ornamental IRON RAILING, Balcony, Verandah, Iron Shutters, Vault Doors, Iron Columns, Vault-beams, Girders, and all kinds of Iron Work in general.

All orders executed at the shortest notice.
478 Houston street, one door from Bowery, New York. jy16 1y

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS TO amend the Constitution relative to the Judiciary of the State.

Resolved (if the Assembly concur,) That the following amendments be proposed to the Constitution of this State:

From and after the third Tuesday of June, eighteen hundred and sixty, the Court of Appeals shall consist of six Judges, to be chosen by the electors of this State. The four Judges now in office shall, by previous election or appointment, shall continue to hold until the expiration of their respective terms. On the third Tuesday of May, eighteen hundred and sixty, an election shall be held, at which two Judges of said court shall be chosen, whose terms shall commence on the third Tuesday of June, eighteen hundred and sixty. The term of one of them shall expire in six years from the thirty-first day of December following, and of the other in eleven years from the same time. At the general election in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and in every second year thereafter, unless the Legislature shall, by law, appoint a different day, one Judge of said court shall be chosen for a term of twelve years from and after the thirty-first day of December, next after such election. Four Judges shall constitute a quorum. In case of the absence or inability to serve, of any Judge or Judges, the Governor may appoint one or more Justices of the Supreme Court to serve for the time being.

Section seven of article six of the Constitution is hereby abrogated, and the following provision substituted:

The Judges of the Court of Appeals, and the Justices of the Supreme Court, shall receive, at stated times, for their services, a compensation, to be established by law, and which shall not be increased or diminished at less intervals than once in six years; the provision made for such compensation, by act of the Legislature, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, shall apply to Judges and Justices then in office, as well as those thereafter elected or appointed, and the same shall be deemed to have taken effect accordingly from the first day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight.

Section fourteen of article six of the Constitution is amended as follows:

The County Court shall have such original and appellate jurisdiction as the Legislature may prescribe.

Resolved (if the Assembly concur,) That the foregoing amendments be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that the same be published for three months previous to such election, pursuant to section one of article thirteen of the Constitution.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
IN SENATE, February 10, 1859.
The foregoing resolutions were duly passed.
By order of the Senate,
S. P. ALLEN, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
IN ASSEMBLY, March 10, 1859.
The foregoing resolutions were duly passed.
By order of the Assembly,
WM. RICHARDSON, Clerk.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS amending the Constitution, so as to abolish the property qualification.

Resolved, (if the Senate concur,) That section one, of article two, of the Constitution of this State be amended by striking out the following words: "But no man of color, unless he shall have been for three years a citizen of this State, and, for one year next preceding any election, shall have been seized and possessed of a freehold estate of the value of two hundred and fifty dollars, over and above all debts and incumbrances charged thereon, and shall have been actually rated and paid a tax thereon, shall be entitled to vote at such election. And no person of color shall be subject to direct taxation, unless he shall be seized and possessed of such real estate as aforesaid."

Resolved, (if the Senate concur,) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of senators, and that, in conformity to section one, of article thirteen of the Constitution, it be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
IN ASSEMBLY, March 28, 1859.
The foregoing resolutions were duly passed.
By order,
WM. RICHARDSON, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
IN SENATE, April 8, 1859.
The foregoing resolutions were duly passed.
By order,
S. P. ALLEN, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

I have compared the preceding with the original concurrent resolutions on file in this office, and hereby certify the same to be a correct transcript therefrom, and the whole of such original resolutions.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal of office, at our city of Albany, this twentieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

GIDEON J. TUCKEE,
jy9 tE Secretary of State.

MOORE'S IRISH MELODIES.

MOORE'S IRISH MELODIES.

MOORE'S IRISH MELODIES.

MOORE'S IRISH MELODIES are now being published by HARPER & MASON, at Nos. 119 and 121 Nassau street, New York.

This is unquestionably the best edition ever published in this or any other country.

THIRTY-TWO NUMBERS

Will complete the work. Each part will contain a beautiful title page, with an appropriate design, a characteristic steel engraving, and twelve pages of music printed on splendid music paper manufactured expressly for the Melodies.

AGENTS WANTED

To sell the above work, and as liberal arrangements will be made with the right sort of men, none but those who can give satisfactory references need apply.

nov5 3m

POWER & DRADDY'S MONUMENTAL WORKS,
192, 194, and 196 East Twenty-third street,
NEW YORK.
Monuments, Tombs, Mural Tablets, Headstones and Baptismal Fonts.

Persons who may have occasion to employ the Sculptor's services are respectfully invited to view the Monuments executed by us, and erected in the Calvary and Holy Cross Cemeteries. au20 3m

STEPHEN PHILBIN, GAS FITTING AND FIXTURE WAREROOMS, No. 707 Broadway, connecting with PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT
26f 1y No. 261 Fourth street.

DRY GOODS.

CLOAKS.
A most beautiful assortment of CLOAKS, consisting of the
LATEST PARISIAN STYLES.
Also, some very rich Goods in Black and Plaid VELVETS.

SHAWLS.
Just received, a splendid lot of
SCOTCH and MIDDLESEX LONG and SQUARE SHAWLS,
CAMELS' HAIR and BROCHE SHAWLS,
Far below the regular prices.

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.
NO. 335 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WORTH ST.
s24 3m

RICHARDSON'S IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS, &c.—Consumers of RICHARDSON'S LINENS, and those desirous of obtaining the GENUINE GOODS, should see that the articles they purchase are sealed with the full name of the firm,
RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN,
As a guarantee of the soundness and durability of the Goods.
This caution is rendered essentially necessary as large quantities of inferior and defective Linens are prepared, season after season, and sealed with the name of RICHARDSON, by Irish houses, who, regardless of the injury thus inflicted alike on the American consumer and the manufacturers of the genuine Goods, will not readily abandon a business so profitable, while purchasers can be imposed on with Goods of a worthless character.
J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE, Agents,
No. 86 Church street,
oct29 3m Between Barclay street and Place.

LADIES, REMEMBER!—FALL GOODS in great variety just opened and now ready for inspection at the very popular up-town store of W. G. CAMPBELL, 178 3d avenue, between 17th and 18th streets. A beautiful assortment of Alexandre Kid Gloves for sale. Also, Campbell's Gem of Fashion Steel Spring Extension Skirt, and Dry Goods of every description at the very lowest prices. o29 3m

PEREGO'S
SUPERIOR
SHIRTS AND HOSIERY
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
381 Broadway, cor. of White St.
AND
61 NASSAU STREET,
NEW YORK.

AT RETAIL,
BRIDAL WREATHS and VEILS,
FLOWERS,
FEATHERS and
COIFFURES,
At JAMES TUCKER'S,
Nos. 361 and 589 Broadway, three doors from Franklin street. au20 3m

C. C. HOLMES & CO.,
NO. 307 GRAND STREET, CORNER OF ALLEN
Importers, Jobbers and Retail Dealers in
DRY GOODS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Which they offer for sale at the
Lowest Market Prices.
o15 3m

LORD & TAYLOR,
Having
Completed their large and desirable stock
OF
Fashionable Dry Goods,
ARE
Now offering bargains in fabrics of every description
for
FALL AND WINTER WEAR.
THE
ATTENTION OF PURCHASERS
Is particularly invited to
A full and elegant assortment of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, DRESS SILKS, SHAWLS, and CLOAKS. Also, HOSIERY, FLANNELS, SHEETINGS, LINENS, EMBROIDERIES, LACES, RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, GLOVES, CLOTHS, VESTINGS, CASSIMERES, CURTAIN MATERIALS, CARPETINGS, &c., &c., &c.
461 to 467 BROADWAY,
255 to 261 GRAND ST.,
AND
47 & 49 CATHARINE ST.
se24 3m

GREAT BARGAINS IN RIBBONS.—M. H. LICHTENSTEIN'S immense and LARGELY INCREASING WHOLESALE BUSINESS renders imperative his removal to a larger house. With this view he has erected a large and beautiful store, No. 24 WALKER STREET, where he intends moving on the 1st of January, and relinquishing the retail trade entirely.
In the mean time his large and lately imported stock of RIBBONS will be sold at greatly reduced prices, as he is determined to sell all his present stock ere the 1st of January next.
NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY.
LADIES, DO NOT FORGET THE NUMBER—387 BROADWAY.
N. B.—His endless variety of DRESS TRIMMINGS enables any one to make a selection, or match any article of dress, if it can be done in New York. s24 tf

DRY GOODS.

R. T. WILDE & CO.,
Offer to the Trade, at the lowest Prices,
FALL MILLINERY GOODS
INCLUDING
Ribbons, Silks, Velvets, Crapes, Laces
Etc., Etc., Etc.
ALSO,
SILK VELVET AND FANCY BONNETS,
Dress Caps and Head Dresses,
PLAIN & FANCY STRAW BONNETS,
FRENCH
LOWERS AND FEATHERS,
Bonnet Frames, Crowns, Ruches,
ETC., ECT.
☞ Orders will receive prompt attention.
R. T. WILDE & CO.,
Importers and Manufacturers,
251 Broadway,
se3 3m Cor. Murray st., opposite City Hall.

R. H. MACY
WILL OPEN THIS MONDAY, OCT. 24,
500 LADIES' CLOAKS, SACKS, BORNOUS,
OPERA CLOAKS, &c.
LATEST STYLES.
25 PER CENT. LESS THAN BROADWAY PRICES.
CLOAKS MADE TO ORDER
AND STYLE IN THE BEST MANNER.
2,000 DOZEN LADIES PARIS KID GLOVES,
OUR OWN IMPORTATION,
ALL SHADES AND SIZES.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
PRICE 63 CENTS PER PAIR.
R. H. MACY, 204 and 206 6th avenue,
o15 Corner of 14th street.

BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS.—W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, is offering at retail the largest and most desirable stock of MOURNING BLACK SILKS ever submitted for inspection. Pouil de Sole Reps and Armures, 24, 26, 30, to 52 inches wide, from $1 to $5 per yard.
Also, 100 pieces Bischoffs, $1; worth $1 25.
50 pieces rich Bayadere, $1; worth $1 25.
GREAT BARGAINS!
COMPETITION CHALLENGED!
Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.
Observe, W. JACKSON,
Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince streets.
oct1 3m

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, has received per late steamers and from auction, a very large and choice stock of MOURNING DRESS GOODS, consisting of Black Silks in every variety, Second-mourning Silks, select styles; Irish and French Poplins, Valenciennes, &c.; Thibets for Shawls, in every width; English and French Bombazines, best makes; English Crapes in every width; Henrietta and Maltese Cloth, besides many novelties too numerous to mention. Also, English Crape Veils, Bonnets, Mantillas, Shawls, &c.
Ladies will please observe,
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway,
sep10 3m Between Spring and Prince streets.

THE NEW YORK OPTHALMIC HOSPITAL for the treatment of Diseases of the Eye is open to the poor every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 1 to 3 P. M., at No. 6 Stuyvesant street, near the corner of Third avenue and Ninth street. Between seven and eight thousand patients have been treated at this Institution since its Incorporation. Inquire of Dr. M. Stephenson, 383 Broome street, near Mulberry; or of Dr. J. P. Garrish, 40 West Twenty-first street, Attending Surgeons. no12

CITY OF NEW YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.—COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, November 3, 1859.—Proposal for $650,000 Water Stock of the City of New York.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until Tuesday, December 6, 1859, at two o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of six hundred and fifty thousand dollars of "The Water Stock of the City of New York, for the Year 1854," authorized by chapter 349 of the laws of 1854, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, Nov. 1, 1859, for purchasing lands, constructing a new Reservoir, and extending the Croton Water Works.
The said stock will consist of six thousand five hundred shares of one hundred dollars each, and bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly from the Sinking Fund for payment of interest on the City Debt, and the principal redeemable on the 1st day of October, 1875, from the Sinking Fund for the redemption of the City Debt.
The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per share, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premium on the same.
On presenting the receipts of the Chamberlain to the Comptroller, bidders will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.
Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Water Stock," and the proposals thus sealed and indorsed put in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.
The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the city.
no12 1t ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CENTRAL PARK.
The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park give notice that on the 12th instant, between three and four miles of the drives of the Park, below Seventy-second street, will be opened for public use.
Entrance to the Park for carriages and equestrians may be had at the following gates:—At the corner of Fifty-ninth street and Fifth avenue; corner of Fifty-ninth street and Eighth avenue, at Fifth avenue and Seventy-second street, and at Eighth avenue and Seventy-second street.
The Park is also accessible for pedestrians at Sixth and Seventh avenues and Fifty-ninth street.
Persons riding or driving in the Park will be careful to observe the ordinances respecting the rate of speed.
Dated NEW YORK, Nov. 5, 1859.
R. M. BLATCHFORD, President
of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park.
ANDREW H. GREEN, Comptroller of the Park.
no12 3t

FURS.

RUSSIAN, AMERICAN, AND HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY FURS.
F. W. LASAK & SON,
520 BROADWAY,
IMPORTERS and MANUFACTURERS
OF
ALL KINDS of FURS and SKINS,
Having manufactured an unusually large stock, and being anxious to reduce it during the coming season, offer to the public their entire assortment, consisting of
CLOAKS,
CARDINALS,
MANTILLAS,
VICTORINES,
MUFFS,
CUFFS. &c., of
RUSSIAN
AND
HUDSON'S
BAY
SABLE,
ROYAL
ERMINE,
MINK,
STONE
MARTEN,
and other Furs. Also, a great variety of
SLEIGH and CARRIAGE ROBES,
FUR GLOVES, CAPS, &c.,
at prices lower than any heretofore offered.
The above goods are of the latest and most approved style and pattern, and, being of our own importation and manufacture, are warranted superior in quality and workmanship, the manufacturing department being under the immediate supervision of the proprietors.
F. W. LASAK & SON,
520 BROADWAY,
Opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.
no12 3m (Late 19 John street.)

WANTS.

A PRIEST'S HOUSEKEEPER, FOR many years accustomed to the duties of her place, wants a situation. Address (post paid) A. B. C., box 2,814 New York Post Office. no12 1t

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOVERNESS.—A young lady is desirous of obtaining a situation as Governess in a private family, or as companion to a lady. She has a thorough knowledge of French, English and Music, and can give the best references. All communications should be addressed to A. T. W., office of The Metropolitan Record. no12 2t

AN ABLE AND EXPERIENCED PROFESSOR, who is engaged in the city and vicinity of New York in giving instruction in all the departments of French, English and classical literature, has a few hours at his disposal. For references and particulars address "Tuition," office of The Metropolitan Record. no12 2t

BOARDING.

WANTED—BOARD FOR A LADY, in a private family or select boarding house. Terms to be moderate, not exceeding $5 to $7 per week. Address S. E. G., Metropolitan Record office. no12 1t

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cash Capital $50,000.
TEAS, WINES, GROCERIES, AND PROVISIONS Cheap for Cash.—Important to Families, Hotel and Restaurant Proprietors, Country Merchants, and the public at large.—THOMAS E. AGNEW has the largest stock of choice Teas, Wines, Groceries, Flour and Provisions to be found in New York, at the lowest prices. He imports his own Groceries, and keeps FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS cash in his business, and is thereby enabled to undersell any man in New York. Call and see for yourselves. Consult your own interests, and buy your goods where you can get them cheapest and best. Just received:
500 bbls. New Orleans Molasses.
100 bbls. Smarts Syrup.
200 bbls. No. 1 Family Mackerel.
1,000 chests and half-chests Green and Black Teas.
1,000 bbls choice brands Family Flour.
Goods delivered to all parts of the city, free of charge.
THOMAS E. AGNEW,
Importer, Grocer, Flour and Tea Dealer,
Nos. 268 Greenwich and 89 Murray street, New York.
no12 8m

FOR HAVANA.
QUAKER CITY LINE.
Carrying the United States Mails, and leaving each port every twenty days.
The new, fast, and double-engine Steamship
YORKTOWN,
R. W. SHUBRICK, Commander,
Will take the place of the QUAKER CITY, and sail for the above port on
Tuesday, November 15,
At two o'clock P. M., from pier 45 North River. Her next trip will be made December 5th and 26th.
The YORKTOWN is a new ship, of 1,300 tons burthen, and well tested for both strength and speed. Her accommodations are unequalled.
First cabin.....$60.
Second cabin.....35.
For freight or passage, apply to
HARGOUS & CO.,
no12 tf 33 South street.

PROCLAMATION.
In pursuance of a resolution of the Common Council of the City of New York, I do hereby offer a REWARD
OF
ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS
for the detection of any person
VOTING
or attempting to Vote
ILLEGALLY;
or of any person who shall procure, and assist, counsel or advise another to give or offer his VOTE ILLEGALLY, or to go into any Ward or Election District for that purpose at the ensuing election, to be held in this city on TUESDAY, the 8th day of November next.
To be paid upon the conviction of the offender, and the certificate of the Recorder, District Attorney, or the Judge of the Court where convicted, that such conviction was had upon the testimony of the person or persons claiming such reward.
But all claims for such reward, not presented to the undersigned in writing, within twenty days after the conviction of such offender, shall be disregarded.
Given under my hand, at the Mayor's Office.
DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor.
New York, Oct. 28, 1859. no12 1t

COAL! COAL! COAL!
EDWARD J. MOORE having recently purchased the old and well-established Coal Yard N. W. corner o 26th st. and 10th av., will keep constantly on hand a superior quality of Red and White Ash Coal from the most approved mines. Lehigh Lump Coal for foundry purposes. Also, Cumberland Coal for blacksmiths' use, which he will sell at the lowest market prices. o29 3m

A STOUT ORPHAN BOY, WHO HAS been used to hard work, eleven years old, will be given to any Catholic family in the city or country who will attend to his religious education.
Address "Clergyman, Metropolitan Record office."

THE TOILET.

BEAUTIFUL! BEAUTIFUL!
BEAUTIFUL! BEAUTIFUL!
BEAUTIFUL! BEAUTIFUL!
ELEGANT! ELEGANT! ELEGANT!
ELEGANT! ELEGANT! ELEGANT!
ELEGANT! ELEGANT! ELEGANT!
THE HAIR! THE HAIR! THE HAIR!
THE HAIR! THE HAIR! THE HAIR!
THE HAIR! THE HAIR! THE HAIR!
A NEW DISCOVERY!
A NEW DISCOVERY!
A NEW DISCOVERY!
SOFT FRENCH TALLOW!
SOFT FRENCH TALLOW!
SOFT FRENCH TALLOW!
FOR BEAUTIFYING, PUFFING, CURLING,
FOR BEAUTIFYING, PUFFING, CURLING,
FOR BEAUTIFYING, PUFFING, CURLING,
DRESSING, SOFTENING, SMOOTHING, GLOSSING
DRESSING, SOFTENING, SMOOTHING, GLOSSING
DRESSING, SOFTENING, SMOOTHING, GLOSSING
LAYING AND SETTING THE HAIR.
LAYING AND SETTING THE HAIR.
LAYING AND SETTING THE HAIR.
IMPARTS A SILKY GLOSS AND SOFTNESS,
IMPARTS A SILKY GLOSS AND SOFTNESS,
IMPARTS A SILKY GLOSS AND SOFTNESS,
AND AT THE SAME TIME STIFFNESS.
AND AT THE SAME TIME STIFFNESS.
AND AT THE SAME TIME STIFFNESS.
AS YOU DRESS THE HAIR, SO IT REMAINS.
AS YOU DRESS THE HAIR, SO IT REMAINS.
AS YOU DRESS THE HAIR, SO IT REMAINS.
TRY IT, AND THEN JUDGE.
TRY IT, AND THEN JUDGE.
TRY IT, AND THEN JUDGE.
IT'S THE BEAU IDEAL OF THE TOILET;
IT'S THE BEAU IDEAL OF THE TOILET;
IT'S THE BEAU IDEAL OF THE TOILET;
A PERFECT GEM! A PERFECT GEM!
A PERFECT GEM! A PERFECT GEM!
A PERFECT GEM! A PERFECT GEM!
FOR LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S USE;
FOR LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S USE;
FOR LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S USE;
FOR BEAUTY, FASHION, RESPECTABILITY,
FOR BEAUTY, FASHION, RESPECTABILITY,
FOR BEAUTY, FASHION, RESPECTABILITY,
THE TOILET—THE TOILET—THE TOILET!
THE TOILET—THE TOILET—THE TOILET!
THE TOILET—THE TOILET—THE TOILET!
IT'S A FIRST-CLASS ARTICLE;
IT'S A FIRST-CLASS ARTICLE;
IT'S A FIRST-CLASS ARTICLE;
DELIGHTFUL—DELIGHTFUL!
DELIGHTFUL—DELIGHTFUL!
DELIGHTFUL—DELIGHTFUL!
IT SHOULD BE IN EVERY FAMILY;
IT SHOULD BE IN EVERY FAMILY;
IT SHOULD BE IN EVERY FAMILY;
IT'S THE BEST PREPARATION
IT'S THE BEST PREPARATION
IT'S THE BEST PREPARATION
FOR THE HAIR—FOR THE HAIR
FOR THE HAIR—FOR THE HAIR
IN THE WORLD
IN THE WORLD
IN THE WORLD
IN THE WORLD
IN THE WORLD
IN THE WORLD
Address MRS. ISABEL SCIPLE. Depot—No. 28 Ann street, near Astor House, N. Y. Price 50 cts. per box—sent by Express. oc29 1y

CLOTHING.

NEW
Merchant Tailoring Establishment,
No. 498
BROADWAY,
Opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.
THE citizens of New York, and visiters from the South and elsewhere, are respectfully invited to our NEW CUSTOM TRADE
TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 498 Broadway,
Where we have recently opened a large and elegant stock of the best goods for every article of dress worn by gentlemen.
We have unsurpassed facilities for carrying on the Tailoring Business in all its branches. Our Fashions are in accordance with the latest received advices from the most eminent European Costumers, our stock of goods extensive and beautiful, comprising the newest patterns and fabrics, and our workmen the best that can be obtained. No expense or pains will be spared to make our establishment equal, if not superior, to any in the trade.
Our prices will be found, in consideration of the quality of our goods, to be very moderate.
Particular attention will be given to the wants of the clerical and other professions. The experience of years has qualified us to comprehend and satisfy the widest diversity of tastes and interests.
We would therefore respectfully solicit a call.
S. ACKER, Cutter. WM. OSCAR BARTON.
(oct1 6m)

S. HATFIELD'S
MADE CLOTHING ARE NOW READY
Custom Department, 229 Broadway, No. 1 Barclay street.
New Styles of Superior
se24 3m

MISCELLANEOUS.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Thomas Murphy late of the city of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of James W. Wright, No. 51 Liberty street, in the city of New York, on or before the twenty-third day of April next.
JAMES KEAN, Executor.
Dated, NEW YORK, the 16th day of October, 1859.
no6 6m

INSTRUCTION.

ST. FRANCIS' COLLEGE,
Under the charge of the FRANCISCAN BROTHERS.

This Institution, situated in Loretto, Cambria Co., Pa., about four miles from Cresson Station, on the direct route between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, has been duly chartered, with privileges to confer the usual Collegiate Honors and Degrees.

The location of the College is one of the most healthy to be found in Pennsylvania, this portion of the Alleghany Mountains being proverbial for its pure water, bracing air and picturesque scenery.

The scholastic year commences on the 1st of September and ends on the 1st of July following; it is divided into two sessions.

Students do not return home between the sessions.

The course of studies embraces Christian Doctrine, Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, Elocution, History, Natural Philosophy, Geology, Astronomy, the use of the Globes, Algebra, Geometry, Plain and Spherical Trigonometry, Engineering, Surveying, Mensuration, Landscape and Perspective Drawing, Architecture, Mental Philosophy, Book-keeping, Instrumental Music, Latin and English Composition, together with the Greek and Modern Languages (if required).

Unremitting attention will be given to the intellectual and moral culture of the students, while the discipline will be sufficiently strict, yet mild and parental.

External compliance with the rules is required from all.

TERMS.

The annual pension for Board and Tuition (payable half yearly in advance)..... $100
Washing and use of Bedding per annum..... 10
Pupils remaining at the Academy during vacation will pay an extra charge of..... 15
The Classics and Modern Languages form an extra charge of..... 10
Surveying and use of instruments..... 10
Postage of letters, books and stationery, if not furnished by parents or guardians, will form an extra charge, as will also medical attendance.

Each pupil must come provided with a sufficient supply of Summer and Winter Clothing—six shirts, six pocket handkerchiefs, six pairs of stockings, four pairs of drawers, six towels and three pairs of boots or shoes.

A half yearly account of the health, conduct and literary progress of each pupil will be transmitted to his parents or guardians.

No deduction for accidental absence unless occasioned by sickness.

All letters addressed (post paid) to the "Superior of the Franciscan Monastery, Loretto, Cambria Co., Pa," will receive due attention,

For further particulars, apply to the Superior of the College. Reference may be made to Rt. Rev. Dr. O'Connor, Rev. W. Pollard, Loretto, or to any of the Rev. Clergy in the neighborhood of the Institution. s17 3m

SETON HALL COLLEGE, MADISON, N. J.—Studies will be resumed on Wednesday, August 24, 1859.

TERMS.

Board and Tuition, washing, mending, use of bed and bedding, per annum	$225 00
Physicians Fees, per annum	5 00
Music and Drawing, each per annum	40 00
German, Italian and Spanish, each per ann..	25 00

$40 extra will be charged to students who remain at the College during vacation. The number of students is limited to sixty.

sep3 8m B. J. McQUAID, President.

ACADEMY OF THE HOLY INFANCY, Manhattanville, New York, under the direction of the Brothers of the Christian Schools.

PROSPECTUS.

ITS LOCATION.

The Academy occupies the elevated site on the east bank of the Hudson River, about eight miles from New York—a position not less remarkable for its salubrity than for the delightful and varied scenery by which it is surrounded. The noble river in its vicinity presents some of those beautiful and enchanting scenes so peculiar to this part of the country, the eye being almost constantly greeted by the pleasing sight of sails and steamers, as they glide up and down its bosom.

THE BUILDINGS.

Neither pains nor expense have been spared in the improvements which have been made of late, in and about the institution, all of which are admirably adapted to the comfort and convenience of its pupils.

THE SYSTEM.

The plan upon which the institution is conducted has, through the past, endeared it to its inmates. The discipline is mild, though firm. Instruction is imparted in a pleasant and agreeable manner, and a paternal vigilance is at all times exercised. A weekly record of behavior is kept for the inspection of parents and guardians, and quarterly reports are forwarded to them, giving full particulars of the conduct and application of their sons and wards, and of their progress and proficiency in the various branches of study.

THE LANGUAGES.

The pupils are trained to speak French, both with their teachers and among themselves. The youngest among them receive particular care in regard to their dress, and other little personal necessities.

TERMS.

Pension, Washing and Mending of Linen, use of Books, Stationery and Library, per annum..... $150
Mending of Clothes and Shoes, Postage of Letters, &c., form extra expenses, chargeable to the parents.
Payments to be made half yearly in advance.

TUITION.

The Course of Instruction embraces the following branches, viz: Christian Doctrine, Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, History, Book-keeping, Geometry, Trigonometry, Algebra, Composition, Elocution, Natural Philosophy, Mythology, French, Vocal Music and Linear Drawing.

The following are extra, viz: Instrumental Music, Spanish and German Languages.

No extra charge for French or Drawing.

For further particulars apply personally or by letter to the pupils are trained to speak French, both with their teachers and among themselves. The youngest among them receive particular care in regard to their dress, and other little personal necessities.

TERMS.

Pension, Washing and Mending of Linen, use of Books, Stationery and Library, per annum..... $150
Mending of Clothes and Shoes, Postage of Letters, &c., form extra expenses, chargeable to the parents.
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The following are extra, viz: Instrumental Music, Spanish and German Languages.

No extra charge for French or Drawing.

For further particulars apply personally or by letter to the Brother Stylien. Director.

au6 8m BROTHER STYLIEN. Director.

A CATHOLIC LADY, RESIDING IN 125th street, (Harlem) near the Christian Brothers School, and having two small Spanish boys under her charge, would like to increase the number. Those parents whose sons require female care, and the advantages of a good school, may rest assured that they will here find all they may desire.

The best of references given and required. Terms for Board, washing and mending will be $150 per annum, payable six months in advance.

Address M. G. M., box 105, Harlem Post Office, New York. aug13 tf

ST. BONAVENTURE'S COLLEGE, ALLEGANY, Cattaraugus County, New York.—This Institution is situated near the Allegany River, within a short distance of the Allegany and Olean Stations, on the New York and Erie Railroad.

The scholastic year is from the first of September to the first of July.

TERMS.

Tuition, Board, Washing, and Mending, per annum, to be paid half yearly in advance, $130.

Modern languages and music form extra charge.

PAMFILO DA MAGLIANO, O. S. F., President.

se24 3m

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION, No. 694 Broadway, corner of Fourth street.

A NEW EXHIBITION.

The finest gallery of European paintings ever opened in New York.

Admission..... 25 cents.
Open from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M. sep24 8m

INSTRUCTION.

ST. VINCENT'S COLLEGE, LATROBE, WESTMORELAND CO., PA.

This Institution, conducted by the Fathers of the Benedictine Order, is beautifully situated on a gently rising eminence, commanding a view of the Central Railroad, which passes through its extensive grounds, and of the surrounding country for miles. The healthiness of the situation is proverbial, serious sickness being scarcely known in the Institution. This College, as being situated in the mountainous region of the America, affords facilities to the student not equalled by any other in this country. Greek, Latin, Hebrew, German and French form no extra charge. Vocal Music, taught by, perhaps, some of the best teachers in the country, is carried to the highest perfection, the class having at all times an opportunity of assisting at the solemn services of the Church, here carried out in all their majesty and grandeur. Even this forms no extra charge. The number of Professors and Assistants connected with the College is nearly forty.

Theologians have separate apartments. The strictest discipline is invariably enforced on the students—no matter of what pretensions—will be required to conform to the general rules of the College.

The terms, which are exceedingly moderate, are:

Board and Tuition, including Bedding, per scholastic year..... $90
Washing..... 7
Stationery..... 5
Medical attendance and medicines..... 5
Instrumental Music, including use of Piano and Organ..... 10
Drawing and Painting, each..... 10
Use of Library..... 1

Terms—Payable half yearly in advance.

The English Department embraces a full course, and is conducted by American and English Teachers.

The Scholastic Year begins on the 1st of September and ends on the 1st of July.

REV. OTHMAR WIRTZ, O. S. B., au27 tf Director.

PROSPECTUS OF ST. FRANCIS Xavier's College, No. 39 West Sixteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, New York city.

This Literary Institution is conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus. The different branches of the Collegiate Course are taught by Professors entirely devoted to the advancement of their pupils, and whose chief object is the moral and religious education of their students.

This College affords the two-fold advantage of a complete Classical and thoroughly Catholic education.

The Course of Studies is divided into two distinct departments, the Classical and Commercial.

The Classical Course embraces the Greek, Latin, English and French languages; Rhetoric, Poetry, Elocution, History, Geography, Mythology; a complete course of Mathematics, Chemistry, Natural, Intellectual and Moral Philosophy.

The Commercial Course, which is completed in three years, comprises the English and French languages, English Literature, Elocution, History, Geography, Mythology, the use of Globes, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

The German language is taught free of charge to those who wish to learn it.

Besides the Classical and Commercial Courses, there are three preparatory classes for younger students, in which they are thoroughly instructed in Spelling, Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Geography, History and Arithmetic, so as to fit them for the higher branches of study.

When a student presents himself for admission, he is examined and placed in the class for which his previous acquirements have prepared him.

Punctual attendance is earnestly recommended; hence, in case of absence, a note from the parents or guardians is required, who shall be informed of the non-attendance of their children at once.

Monthly reports of behavior, application and progress are sent to parents and guardians. To insure success, private study at home should be insisted on.

There are two public examinations—one in winter, the other for promotion at the close of the academic year.

In the plan of the College a court-yard, entirely cut off from the street, is reserved for recreation, so that from the arrival of the pupils at nine in the morning at nine o'clock, until their departure after class hours in the afternoon, they are entirely secluded, and superintended by the Prefects and Professors.

The scholastic year begins on the first Monday in September, and ends about the middle of July. It is divided into quarters of eleven weeks each.

TERMS PER QUARTER IN ADVANCE.

For students over nine years of age..... $12 50
For students under nine years of age..... 7 50
Vocal Music and Drawing form extra charges.

jy23 3m MICHAEL DRISCOLL, S. J., Rector.

ST. VINCENT'S ACADEMY, NOS. 44 and 46 SECOND STREET, NEW YORK.

PROSPECTUS, 1859-'60.

This Institution, under the direction of the Brothers of the Christian Schools, presents the threefold advantage of a Classical, Commercial and thoroughly Catholic education.

The number of pupils present at the close of the past academic year fully justified—more than double the attendance of any preceding year.

There are three Departments, of two Classes each, under the charge of twelve Professors—a gradation necessarily conducive to the rapid advancement of the pupils.

In the Preparatory Department, the pupils are carefully taught Spelling, Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Geography, History, and mental and practical Arithmetic.

Terms, including books, $5 and $6 per Quarter.

The course in the Intermediate Department, in addition to the foregoing, embraces English Composition, Elocution, Book-keeping, Mensuration, Algebra, French, and Vocal Music.

Terms, including books, $7 and $8 per Quarter.

The course in the Commercial Department comprises, together with the preceding branches, Rhetoric, Mythology, Natural History, Plane and Spherical Geometry and Trigonometry, Conics, Surveying, Navigation, Astronomy, Natural Philosophy, Practical Chemistry, and the Use of the Globes, Other Apparatus, Charts, &c.

Terms, including books, $9 and $10 per Quarter.

A Greek Class and three Latin Classes are open, without extra charge, to those who desire to study those languages. Books, Stationery, &c., furnished.

Those who wish to pursue a course of Linear Drawing and Perspective, Shadows, Coloring, &c., can do so, without extra charge for tuition. Materials not furnished.

Instrumental Music forms an extra charge. Piano, printed music and privilege of learning on another Instrument included, $6 per Quarter. Violin, with use of the Harp and same privilege, $5 per Quarter.

Payments Quarterly in advance.

jy30 1y BROTHER AMBROSE. Director.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, NEW YORK.—This Institution, situated at Fordham, eleven miles from the city on the Harlem Railroad, is conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus.

The terms are—Board, Tuition, use of bedding, per annum, payable half yearly in advance, $200; Washing and Mending of Linen, per annum, $24. The Classical extra charges are for the summer vacation spent at College; for Music, Drawing, German, Spanish, and use of Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus, besides Books, Stationery, Clothing etc., when furnished by the Treasurer.

There are two Preparatory Classes, from which Students pass to the classical or to the Commercial Course.

The Collegiate Year begins on the FIRST WEDNESDAY of September, and endsabout the 15th of July.

sep3 8m E. J. TELLIER, S. J., President.

INSTRUCTION.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE, SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY, PA.

This Institution is exclusively Catholic; therefore students will be carefully instructed in the doctrines and trained in the practice of their religion. It is equidistant from New York and Philadelphia, accessible from the former by the Erie and from the latter by the Belvidere, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. The location of the College is upon high ground, which commands an extensive view of the surrounding country—a beautiful and picturesque scenery; and the immediate vicinity is interspersed with lakes which afford delightful and healthy exercise by skating in winter and fishing in summer. The healthfulness of the locality is unsurpassed, if not unequalled, by any portion of the United States. This, added to the seclusion of the place—removed, as it is, from those haunts which entice unwary youth to sin and ruin—the strict vigilance with which the moral and general deportment of students are guarded, the attention paid to their comfort and personal habits, the firm yet mild and paternal means by which the observance of established regulations is enforced, and the moderate terms for which education is imparted, should strongly recommend St. Joseph's to parents who wish to give their children a solid Christian education.

The most competent and competent teachers is engaged, under whose strict surveillance students are at all times—in the play as well as in the class and study rooms.

The annual session of studies commences on the first Wednesday of September and ends on the 8th of July. The terms for board and tuition, including the Commercial, Classic and Scientific course, also, washing and mending linens and stockings, bed and bedding, are $116 per annum, payable half yearly in advance. Books, stationery, postage, doctors' bills, in case of sickness, doctor's fees, vocal and instrumental music, also the modern languages, will form extra charges.

No deduction will be made for any pupil who withdraws before the expiration of the term, except in case of sickness.

All letters and communications should be addressed to REV. H. MONAHAN,
St. Joseph's College, Susquehanna Co., Pa.
V. REV. J. V. O'REILLY, V. G., President.
H. MONAHAN, Vice-President. au27 3m

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES,
SUSQUEHANNA CO., PA.

This Institution, which is under the direction of the Sisters of the Immaculate Heart of Mary, is situated within a short distance of St. Joseph's College above named, and, together with equal salubrity and superior beauty of location, it possesses all the advantages which recommend such institutions to the patronage of the Catholic public.

The strictest attention is paid to mould the manners and principles of young ladies upon a polite Christian basis, and to inculcate habits of order, neatness and industry.

The annual session of studies commences on the first Monday of September and ends on the first Wednesday of July. The terms for board and tuition are $100 per annum, payable invariably half yearly in advance.

The course of instruction embraces the English, French and Latin Languages, Reading, Writing, Grammar, Geography, Astronomy, the use of Maps and Globes, Composition, Rhetoric, Chemistry and Botany, Sacred and Profane History, Religious Instruction, Sewing, Marking, Shell and Chenille Work, Music, Vocal and Instrumental, &c., &c.

French, Latin and Music will form extra charges: also stationery, books, postage and doctor's fees. No deduction will be made to any pupil leaving the Academy before the expiration of the term, except in case of sickness.

In connection with the Academy is a department wherein children and adults are prepared for the reception of the Sacraments on the most moderate terms.

For further information, apply to Mother M. MAGDALEN, St. Joseph's Academy, Susquehanna Co., Pa. au27 3m

GEORGETOWN COLLEGE, GEORGETOWN, D. C.

The Academic Year at this Institution commences on the first Monday of September, and ends about the mid dle of July.

EXPENSES.

The expenses for the Scholastic Year, for Tuition, Board, Lodging, Washing and Mending of Linens, is..... $200 00
($100 00 annually in advance.)

Medical aid and Medicines	5 00
For Half Boarders	125 00
For Day Scholars	50 00
Use of Philosophical and Astronomical Instruments	5 00
Graduation Fees	5 00

For those Students who may spend the Vacation at the College, an extra charge will be made of..... 20 00

All accounts must be paid half yearly in advance.

Students may enter at any time during the Session Should a student leave before the expiration of a quarter, no deduction will be made, except in cases of sickness or dismission.

au27 3m JOHN EARLY, S. J., President.

ACADEMY MOUNT ST. VINCENT Near Yonkers, Westchester County, New York. The splendid new Academy lately erected at Font Hill, on the east bank of the Hudson, will be open for the reception of pupils on the first Monday of September. For beauty and salubrity of scenery, plenty and salubrious air and extensive view this location cannot be surpassed

TERMS PER ACADEMIC YEAR.

The charge for board, tuition plain English and French, (including bed and bedding,) payable half-yearly in advance, $160; washing, $10; stationery and doctor's fees, $10. Music, drawing, painting, Spanish and German extra charges.

For further information apply at the institution, or by letter to the Mother Superior.

N. B.—Visiters can reach the Academy at different hours of the day by the river steamers touching at Yonkers, by the Hudson River cars, which will stop on the grounds, or by private conveyance of the turnpike. je25 6m

ACADEMY OF THE HOLY CROSS, for Young Ladies, under the charge of the SISTERS OF CHARITY.

201 West 42d street, between 8th and 9th Avenues.

Studies will be resumed on Monday, September 5th, 1859. Terms per quarter (payable in advance), from $4 to $8—the quarter consisting of twelve weeks. Music, French, and Drawing form extra charges. au20 8m

ST. VINCENT'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, under the charge of the Sisters of Charity, No. 201 West 42d street, between 8th and 9th Avenues.

In this institution young girls at the age of fourteen are taught the various trades carried on in the house,

The terms are, one hundred dollars (payable in advance) for the term of three years.

N. B.—For further information apply at the Institute. au20 8m

MONS. L. DE'GRAND-VAL'S CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTION, Hudson Terrace, Hoboken, N. J.—Terms for board, Washing and Tuition in Classical and Commercial courses, including French and Vocal Music $200, per annum. Annual session begins September 1. New pupils received at any time previous without extra charge. Special reference—Rev. A. Cauvin of Hoboken. jy23 1y

INSTRUCTION.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME.—ST. JOSEPH'S COUNTY, INDIANA. This Institution, chartered in 1844, numbers at the present time, in connection with St. Mary's, one mile distant, more than five hundred inmates. It is seated in the valley of St. Joseph, a region, one of the healthiest and most invigorating to the constitution in the northwest, between two railroads, either of which places is within thirty hours travel of New York or Philadelphia and within a day of Chicago. The students are divided into four distinct Departments, viz: the Collegiate Department, comprising a full course in the Liberal Arts and Exact Sciences, has a corps of able Professors and Assistants. The Commercial, which has hitherto been the largest, is in the hands of competent and experienced Professors chiefly American. The Preparatory is designed to fit Students for the College proper and comprehends thorough Eudimental Instruction. The Department of the Minims contains twenty-five of the youngest boys, of ages ranging from six to ten years, and is exclusively under the charge of an American lady.

The discipline of the Institution though mild and easy is regarded as the main foundation of success both for teacher and pupil. A peculiar advantage of NOTRE DAME, as a place for Christian Education, is its retirement and seclusion from the moral contagion of large cities. Full of life as it is, it has yet a life of its own—an atmosphere of Catholicity, which a child rarely breathes elsewhere.

It is unnecessary to call the attention of Parents having sons and daughters to educate, to the proximity to the University. of St Mary's Academy, under the direction of the Sisters of the Holy Cross.

In both Institutions, the French and German are taught by natives of France and Germany.

TERMS, $125 PER ANNUM.

REV. E. SORIN, President.
NOTRE DAME, Jan. 1, 1859. my14 6m

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, WILMINGTON, DEL.

The annual session commences on the 16th of August, and ends on the last Thursday of June.

The pension for Board and Tuition, in the classical course is	$150 00
The pension for Board and Tuition in the English and Commercial course is	125 00
French, Spanish, German and Drawing, each	20 00
Music	40 00

August 11, 1858. REV. P. REILLY, President. 1y29

MT. ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, NEAR Emmittsburg, Frederick Co. Md. The annual session of studies at Mt. St. Mary's College commences on the 24th of August and ends on the last Wednesday of June.

The terms for Board and Tuition, including the entire Classic and Scientific course, also, Doctor's Salary, Washing and Mending, Bed and bedding, are $200 per annum, viz: $100 for each half-year, always to be paid in advance. The charges for Music and Drawing are each $40 per annum; for each of the Modern Languages, $20 per annum.

The students are always under the watchful care and government of their Professors and Tutors, and form but one family with them. All are instructed in the doctrines, and trained to the practice of the Catholic religion.

Applicants for admission, who have studied in other Colleges or Academies, must produce certificates of good standing and character.

Youths not qualified to enter on the Collegiate course are admitted into the Preparatory Department.

my14 3m JOHN McCAFFREY, D. D. President.

HIGH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG MEN.—German Catholic School-house of the Most Holy Redeemer, 544 and 546 Fourth street, New York.

The classes will open and the institution will commence its second year on the first Monday in September. The branches of education are English, German, French, Latin, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Book-keeping, Drawing, &c.

Terms for instruction very reasonable, and payments in advance.

For further particulars, apply to Rev. Father Heimpracht, Director of the Academy and Rector of the Convent of the Most Holy Redeemer, 150 Third street, or to P. Lux, Principal of the Institution, 692 Fourth street. jy16 6m

ST. MARY'S SEMINARY, BARRENS, PERRY COUNTY, MO.

This Seminary, located about 80 miles below St. Louis and 12 miles from the Mississippi, is intended for the education of aspirants to the Ecclesiastical state.

The course of students in the classical, commercial and scientific departments is solid and extensive; embracing, with the English, the French, German, Latin and Greek languages, Grammer, Geography, History, use of the Globes, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Conic Sections, Book-keeping, Elocution, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Logic and Metaphysics, Church Music and Ceremonies.

The studies are designed and so regulated as to prepare the students for higher branches of Ecclesiastical learning, whilst qualifying them for secular pursuits, should such be afterwards found to be their calling. The discipline is strict, though mild and parental. No boy of light or unruly manners will be retained in the establishment. The greatest attention is paid to the improvement of the mental and moral culture of the pupils. Every student is required to bring a letter of recommendation from the Most Rev. Bishop, his own Bishop, or Pastor, unless personally known to the Superior or Directors.

Age of admittance 14 years.

Terms: For board, tuition, washing, and mending of things washed, bed and bedding, and medical attendance, $125 per scholastic year.

Music, which is optional, will form an extra charge of $25 per scholastic year.

A select number of Catholic children under the age of 15 years, who evince good, pious, tractable dispositions, are received and trained as the Ecclesiastical students, particular attention being paid to the wants of their tender age, and to the wishes of their parents or guardians. Terms for these, $150 per scholastic year, washing, mending, medical attendance, &c., as above, included.

Half-yearly payments in advance will invariably be required. Clothing, books, and stationary, in all cases form an extra charge; and parents or guardians wishing their children or wards to be supplied with clothing, books, &c., must deposit a sufficient sum in the hands of the Treasurer.

Each student should come well provided with all the necessary articles of summer and winter clothing, also a cassock and surplice.

The scholastic year commences on the 1st of September, and concludes in the beginning of July. Semi-annual bulletins are sent to parents and guardians, apprising them of the health, progress, standing and conduct of their children and wards. No student received for less than half a year, and no deduction made for removal within that time, unless in case of dismissal or protracted illness.

The Seminary is under the direction of the Lazarists, or Priests of the Congregation of the Mission, who have their noviciate and scholasticate. The grounds are spacious, and a large and magnificent church is attached to the Institution.

Persons visiting the Seminary may stop at St. Mary's or Roder's Landing, where they may procure a conveyance to the Seminary.

VERY REV. S. V. RYAN, V. C. M., oct1 3m Superior.

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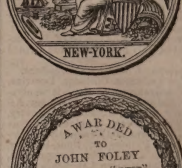

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EL NOTICIOSO DE NUEVA YORK is published on the mornings of the 2d, 5th, 12th, 17th, 20th, and 27th of each month (except when those days fall on Sunday, when it is published on the succeeding day), in order to correspond with the departure of the steamers for Spanish Americs and the Antilles.

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